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THE KANSAS ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. WALKER.

[illegible] of Gen. Lane—The Protest Against the Meeting of the Convention.

LECOMPTON, Monday, Oct. 19, 1857.

To the People of Kansas:

By the 22d section of the organic act establishing the Territorial Government, it is provided in reference to the election of a delegate to Congress, that "the person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly."

By the 16th section of the act of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, entitled "an act to regulate elections," it is made the duty of the Secretary to examine the returns in the presence of the Governor, and to [illegible] to the person having the highest number of votes in their respective districts certificates of their election to the Legislative Assembly."

Under these two provisions of the laws prevailing in this Territory, the recent general election has presented for the joint consideration of the Governor and Secretary, a question of the gravest importance, not only to our own people, but also to those of the whole Union. This question arises upon the extraordinary returns made from the precinct of Oxford in the county of Johnson. What purport to be the returns of the election held at that precinct on the 5th and 6th inst. have been received by the Secretary, containing 1,[illegible] names of pretended voters, or nearly one-half the number given in the whole Representative District. The disposition to be made of this [illegible] is rendered all important by the fact [illegible] political character of the Legislative Assembly [illegible] controlled by the addition of three Councilmen and eight Representatives, to the strength of one party or the other, according to the adoption or rejection of the returns in question.

[illegible] point of fact, it is well known that even the [illegible] county of Johnson, comprising, as it does, part [illegible] Indian Reserve, which, upon examination of [illegible], we find is not yet subject to settlement or [illegible], can give no such vote as that which is [illegible] to have been polled at this inconsiderable [illegible]. But while this unofficial knowledge [illegible] and universal as it may be [illegible] the ground of decision and action [illegible] returns, in themselves regular and [illegible] the legitimate effect of an apparent correctness [illegible] in question, would necessarily be [illegible] examination of the paper presented. [illegible] for its acceptance a perfect compliance [illegible] the essential provisions of the law. Such [illegible] of this document, conscientiously and impartially made, has brought us to the conclusion that the returns from Oxford precinct in Johnson county must be wholly rejected for the following reasons:

1. It does not appear on the face of the document presented to us, or in any other manner, that the Judges of election took the oath imperatively required by the statute, to secure the "impartial discharge of their duties according to law."

2. It does not appear that the paper presented to us was one of the two original poll-books kept at the election, as required by law; but, on the contrary, it does appear, from unmistakable internal evidence, that the paper is either a copy of some other document, or has been made up for the occasion, and is not the genuine record of the votes taken at the election. The law requires one of the poll-books to be returned to the Secretary, the other to be deposited with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of the proper county.

3. As the vote of each elector was to be recorded for each one of the twenty-two candidates, and in more than a hundred cases, for twenty-five, and that by a viva voce vote, it was a physical impossibility that the number of votes pretended to have been taken on the second day, being more than fifteen hundred, with the name of the voter written, and each of the twenty-two candidates properly designated, could have been taken and recorded within the time prescribed by law.

4. It is an extraordinary fact, tending to throw discredit upon the whole proceeding, that of the sixteen hundred and twenty-eight votes, only one is given to the delegate elect to Congress; and only one hundred and twenty-four are recorded as having been cast for the local candidates of the township.

Influenced by these considerations, and impressed with the grave responsibility resting upon us in regard to the fairness of the election, and its freedom from all fraud susceptible of detection and prevention within the scope of our duties, we deemed it essential to truth and justice that we should ascertain every fact calculated to refute or confirm the conclusions derived from the face of the papers. Accordingly, we went to the precinct of Oxford, (which is a village of six houses, including stores, and without a tavern,) and ascertained from the citizens of that vicinity, and especially those of the handsome adjacent village of New-Santa Fé, in Missouri, (separated only by a street, and containing about twenty houses) that, altogether, not more than one-tenth the number of persons represented to have voted were present on the two days of the election—much the smaller number, not exceeding 30 or 40, being present on the last day, when more than 1,500 votes are represented as having been given. The people of Oxford, as well as those of the neighboring village of Santa Fé, were astounded at the magnitude of the returns; and all persons of all parties, in both places, treated the whole affair with derision or indignation, not having heard the alleged result until several days after it had occurred.

In the course of our journey to and from Oxford we passed over much the larger part of the county of Johnson, and we became thoroughly satisfied there is no population in the whole county from which more than one-third the vote of that single precinct could have been given. We learned that some very few persons having cabins on the reserve in Johnson County, and claiming a residence therein, though generally absent, had voted at some of the precincts in that county; but we are convinced that a very inconsiderable number, not reaching, we believe, one hundred, of Missourians or other persons having no admitted right to vote, did claim or attempt to exercise that right, anywhere within that county. The people of Missouri cannot be justly charged with any interference in the late election, nor are they in any degree complicated with the evidently fraudulent returns made from the precinct of Oxford. Those returns, beyond all doubt, are simulated and fictitious.

Under these circumstances, we do not feel embarrassed by any technical difficulty as to our right to go behind the returns. We hold the returns themselves to be defective in form and in substance, and, therefore, inadmissible. We go behind them and inquire into the facts, only for the purpose of ascertaining whether by these valid objections to the mere returns, our rejection of them will have the effect of defeating the will of the people, sought to be fairly expressed at the polls. In the event of such consequences, we might hesitate to reject a vote upon any defect of form, however essential in law. But in the present case, we feel ourselves bound to adhere to the very letter of the law, in order to defeat a gross and palpable fraud. The consideration that our own party, by this decision, will lose the majority in the Legislative Assembly, does not make our duty in the premises less solemn and imperative. The elective franchise would be utterly valueless, and free government itself would receive a deadly blow, if so great an outrage as this could be shielded under the cover of mere form and technicalities. We cannot consent, in any manner, to give the sanction of our respective official positions to such transactions. Nor can we feel justified to relieve ourselves of the proper responsibility of our offices, in a case where there is no valid return, by submitting the question to the Legislative Assembly, and in that very act, giving to the parties that might claim to be chosen by this spurious vote, the power to decide upon their own election.

In view of the condition of affairs in Kansas for several years past, of the efforts so long made to put in operation here a revolutionary government, and of the fact that this effort was suspended under the belief that the political difficulties of this Territory might at length be fairly adjusted at the polls; if that adjustment should now be defeated and the people deprived of their rightful power under the laws of Congress, by fictitious returns of votes never given, it is our solemn conviction, that the pacification of Kansas, through the exercise of the elective franchise would become impracticable, and that civil war would immediately be recommenced in this Territory, extending, we fear, to adjacent States and subjecting the government of the Union to immediate peril.

Because, therefore, the paper now under examination is not one of the original poll-books, by law required to be returned, and from the absence of the oath prescribed by the Territorial statutes for the judges of election, the returns being thus clearly invalid and, as we believe fictitious and simulated, we have under the circumstances no alternative but to reject the whole return from the Oxford precinct, and to give the certificates to those who appear to have been elected by virtue of the other regular returns.

R. J. WALKER,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

FRED. P. STANTON, Secretary.

EFFECT OF THE PROCLAMATION—MOVEMENTS OF THE FREE-STATE MEN.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857.

The Governor's proclamation produced the most [illegible] excitement among the extreme Pro-Slavery men at Lecompton. All sorts of vengeance is threatened against the Governor and Secretary. The Governor is quite ill. He sent yesterday to Lawrence for Dr. [illegible], of the United States army, to visit him. Exposure, labor and fatigue, with the excitement of the past few days, were too great for his naturally feeble constitution.

The wildest scheme of the season was a project of Jim Lane, set on foot last week, to get up a civil war in this Territory. He sent out "orders" to his army which he has been busily engaged for the last few months, with the ostensible purpose to protect the purity of the ballot box, but, as his enemies believed, to inaugurate again the strife of last season in Kansas, to assemble at Lecompton on the 19th inst., with arms concealed in the bottom of their wagons, and four days' provisions, with the view of breaking up the Constitutional Convention, and, in his own language, to "wipe out Lecompton." Couriers were sent all over the country bearing these orders, and young men of desperate characters were instructed to post themselves on the highways to intercept and bring the members as they approached the Territorial capital. The excitement became very great, and messengers were sent from different districts receiving these orders to Lawrence, to inquire the cause of such warlike demonstrations. A meeting was held in the forenoon of Saturday, composed of some of our best citizens, to head off the movement. Gen [illegible] was [illegible] for this [illegible] and [illegible] present in Lawrence. He [illegible] and [illegible] by a few young men who were in attendance, entered quite minutely into the details of the campaign.

Judge SMITH, one of our ablest and best citizens, replied to him. He was followed by Mr. [illegible], Mr. WHITMAN, who was an officer under LANE, and [illegible] now a chance of distinguishing himself, thought that the freedom of Kansas could only be secured by the shedding of blood, hence he indorsed [illegible] [illegible] Constitution than to break up the Convention. If they refused to submit it to the people, it would be very proper to ask Gov. Walker to convene a special session of the Legislature. He had not a doubt but that the Governor would grant the request. The Legislature when convened, could show by resolutions how that Convention was called into being—could show that it had not complied with the intention of the people, or the Legislature which called them into being—that they could, with great propriety, pass a law submitting that Constitution, with the Topeka Constitution, if thought advisable, to a direct vote of the people—and that Congress, in its action, would be governed by the voice of the people thus expressed. He said, if the people wished to assemble at Lecompton and enter a protest against that Convention proceeding with its work, he had no objection.

This plan was immediately adopted. LANE declared that was the true policy; his war scheme was abandoned, and immediately it was understood that a protest was to be filed by the citizens in person, and by resolutions on Monday at Lecompton. Handbills were immediately circulated calling a meeting of "The People of Kansas" in front of the Morrow House that evening. During the day the conservative portion of the people were busy in defeating LANE's movement. When night came, a large number of the people were together. WHITMAN was appointed chairman, and LANE was called upon for a speech. He denounced Governor WALKER in unmeasured terms; charged him with all sorts of crimes, and used his best efforts to excite the rabble. His policy, as he received it from BROWN, was changed, and he was for blood and vengeance again. THACHER of the *Republican* followed. He was in favor of a protest, and in favor of going to Lecompton strong-handed, but favored peaceful views. He was unusually conservative. Judge SMITH followed. He made one of his best speeches. He entered his protest against the movement, and in the name of the Free-State party begged LANE to stop his mad scheme. He said it seemed as if some men saw no hope of preferment only through strife. The agitation of the waters brought the *scum* to the surface, and political excitement always threw the filth in sight.

LANE took this in high dudgeon. Capt. WALKER was called, and exposed LANE's entire plans, as given to him in confidence and in detail. GOODIN said the people of the South would be in Lecompton on Monday, and they would not be satisfied with entering "a little protest." They were invited there to "wipe out the town!" When they should assemble, if they found the cause of their assembling to be so slight as that given to-night, they would still feel like wiping *something* out, and he would not be responsible if the blow should fall where it was least expected. The crowd indorsed him—the conservatives cheering him most liberally. It rained all day Sunday, but LANE was busy heading off his own rashness. He worked and rode all day, and all night Sunday night.

Monday came, bringing with it a deep mud, and an unpleasant day. The livery stable in Lawrence refused to let their carriages go on hire. The consequence was that instead of ten thousand men meeting him at Lecompton not over two hundred were there; Judge SCHUYLER presided. The deliberations of the Convention were cool and quite satisfactory. *A protest was entered against the Constitutional Convention;* a few cool-headed speeches were made, and the body adjourned. Thus ended JIM LANE's last campaign—a perfect abortion.

As the returns now stand, *the Free-State party have twenty-two of the thirty-seven members of the House,* and two in the Council. Fraudulent returns have been received from McGee County, adding twelve hundred votes from that County where but eighteen were absolutely polled. If this succeeds, it will give the Pro-Slavery seventeen members in the House; but there is little doubt but *our officials will crush out this fraud as they have those in Johnson County, and give the additional members to the Free-State party.*

I see no further cause for strife in Kansas. The people are satisfied with the result of the election, and our future will be a glorious one.

Truly yours, X.

Indignation Meeting of the Democrats at Lecompton.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

At a Democratic meeting held at Lecompton, Kansas Territory, on the 20th ult., resolutions were adopted strongly condemnatory of the action of Messrs. WALKER and STANTON respecting the returns from Oxford Precinct, Johnson County. The course of the Governor and Secretary was characterized as high-handed, illegal, and a usurpation of power belonging only to the Legislature.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Important Views of the Leading Southern Democratic Organ.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 27.

The Kansas-Nebraska act has placed the people of a Territory applying for admission as a State on the same footing, in this respect, with the people of a State. It was for a long time considered by many, that the form and substance of such a Constitution was a matter for the revisal of Congress, apart from the undisputed duty of that body to reject a Constitution containing Anti-Republican provisions.

It may be, that the prevalence of this theory is sufficient to account for the carelessness with which Congress has repeatedly approved Territorial Constitutions, without a prior resort to some sufficient means by which to determine the wishes of the people respectively of the Territories. However, Congress never did venture to dictate the form of a Constitution. In many instances, it resorted to the insufficient means of satisfying the wishes of the people, by accepting a Constitution submitted by a mere handful of the people assembled in Convention. In other instances, the work of Conventions, irregularly and illegally assembled, was accepted and ratified by act of Congress. *All of these instances constitute abuses of power, more or less injurious to the people of the Territories;* and this view of the subject has been at last adopted by Congress itself. The Kansas-Nebraska act has finally declared that the General Government is not authorized to interfere in the formation of the Constitution of a Territory applying to become a State. Suppose that the Kansas-Nebraska act had proceeded no further than this—where then would the Constitution-making power be found? Congress had not interposed to delegate the authority which it denied its own competency to exercise, either to the Territorial Government or to any other municipal body. The right, then, to form a Constitution for a territory could exist nowhere at all, *or must remain with the people of the territory.* As if to place this doctrine beyond the possibility of doubt, the same act of Congress provides further, that the people of each territory shall be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Yet, in the face of this enactment, Mr. HUNTER assumes the position that a Constitutional Convention in Kansas may, (even without power to that effect expressly delegated by a vote of the people,) enact a Constitution for the territory of Kansas, *with or without the ratification of the people,* as the Convention itself may decide. Thus the Senator makes the Convention *supreme,* depriving the people of the power "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," and placing those institutions under the irresponsible control of the Convention. *We have no hesitation in saying that a general concurrence in this doctrine would strip the Kansas-Nebraska act of its last recommendation.* That act contains three prominent features—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, prohibiting Slavery North of 36° 30′—the repeal of the Louisiana law, which established and protected Slavery South as well as North of the same parallel of latitude, and finally the assertion of the right of popular sovereignty in the Territories of the United States. The necessity for the *first* of these has been superseded by the decision in the Dred Scott case. The second was an unnecessary invasion of the interests of Southern Slaveholders, which destroys the practical effect of the decision in the Dred Scott case. *The third is the only provision from which the country may hope to reap a solid advantage.* *If it is to be so interpreted as to deny, instead of affirming popular right, under a forced construction of sovereignty, securing the practical exercise of sovereignty to an elective oligarchy, then the Kansas act is left devoid of a single redeeming feature.*

The immediate and practical effect of such a perversion of the law, especially at this moment, would be incalculably disastrous to the South. There is but one inducement which can cause the Convention in Kansas to withhold the Constitution from popular ratification, and that is a fear lest the Constitution may not be approved by a popular vote. Thus such an omission would indicate nothing less than an intention to wrest the Constitution-making power from a *majority of the people.* And, without reservation, we boldly denounce any such attempt as *illegal and anti-republican.* We are well aware that the calculation has been made by some, that although we might not fail to discern this unavoidable conclusion, we would still fear to assert it, under one phase in which the question may be presented. We are opposed to the adoption even of a pro-slavery Constitution in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the voters in Kansas. When such an issue is presented, we do not hesitate to meet it fearlessly, and submit it fairly to the honest judgment of the Southern people. An opposite course would display a want of foresight as well as of candor. We call the attention of our readers to a communication published in our issue to-day. If it be true that the "lump vote" of the Territory is anti-slavery, and that the Convention has been elected by little more than one-sixth of the people of Kansas, (since it is asserted that less than one-third voted in the election of the Delegates,) what possible benefit could result to the slaveholding interest from an attempt on the part of the Convention, aided by Congress, to wrest the Constitution from the hands of the people? Nothing is more evident than the fact, that if a majority of the people of Kansas are unwilling to adopt a pro-slavery Constitution, *it will be impossible for Congress to render Kansas a Slave State.* If admitted under a Pro-Slavery Constitution, that Constitution would only remain in force until a new Constitutional Convention could be convened in the State, its labors completed, and a new Anti-Slavery Constitution adopted. This would not be the only result. A fierce Congressional struggle would be the means of imposing, for a few months only, a Pro-Slavery Constitution on an Anti-Slavery people, in which struggle it would be urged that the Democratic Party and the whole South had united to disregard the letter and spirit of the Kansas act, and the black Republican Party would wield the moral force attaching to the advocacy of the principles of popular sovereignty. *Agitation would rage ten-fold fiercer than ever before.* New means for the transportation of emigrants would overflow the Territory of New-Mexico, which now promises fair to become a Slave State, with black Republican emigrants. It would be heralded far and near that the great principle of the right of the people to decide the question of Slavery for themselves had been ignored by the Democratic Party—that fraud had been resorted to, to impose on a Pro-Slavery Constitution on Kansas. Counter efforts of force and fraud would prevail in each of our Territories, until it would become folly for a slaveholder in a Southern State to remove his property from secure protection at home to a theatre of angry contention. Thus Southern interest, and all the prestige of Southern power, would be sacrificed to make political capital for a few destructionists, and Abolitionism would receive a bountiful supply of that agitation upon which alone it subsists.

Now look at the other picture. The question of Slavery is decided by a fairly taken vote of the people of Kansas. Is there no Pro-Slavery majority? —then a Pro-Slavery Constitution will be adopted. If not, then an Anti-Slavery Constitution will indeed be adopted—but adopted without a pretext of complaint, without a Congressional contest, without renewed agitation throughout the Union. Fanaticism, itself, will be obliged to admit that the Democratic Party has remained true to the principles of popular sovereignty, that the South has acted in good faith, abiding the test it has instituted. No plausible objection can be urged to the admission of New-Mexico, or any other territory, as a Slave State. Northern capitalists will be restrained from the attempt to force population on the Territories by the transportation of paid emigrants; and voluntary emigrants from each section of the country will transport their own property and their own institutions, each to the soil and climate best adapted for the purposes of peaceful settlement.

The whole subject, so far as the interests of the South are concerned, may be concisely stated as a question of expediency. If the majority of the people of Kansas are Pro-Slavery, then it is certainly best for the Slaveholding interest that a Pro-Slavery Constitution shall be ratified by a popular vote, thus rejecting every question as to the validity of the Constitution and the mode of its adoption. *If a majority of the people are Anti-Slavery, then Kansas must inevitably become a Free State.* And whether is it best that this result shall be accomplished by means which furnish no ground of complaint to Anti-Slavery men, or in spite of an ineffectual resort to means for its prevention, which would furnish a just pretext for indignant complaint? Even on the ground of expediency, we can expect but one verdict from the enlightened judgment of the Southern people.

VIEWS OF AN ULTRA PRO-SLAVERY MAN—MADNESS WITHOUT METHOD.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

WESTPORT, Mo., Sunday, Oct. 11, 1857.

Returns, though incomplete, show the Southern party have elected a majority of both Houses of our next Legislature. There has been very little illegal voting on either side. RANSOM is defeated by 5,000, as far as we can, to-day, learn. The Constitutional Convention can now go to work with the hearty wishes of success from the nation.

I feel proud, Sir, that I have hung on, when the South hooted at the chances of success, and to the last.

We have carried this election by districting the Territory and not by a *lump* vote, which accounts for the defeat of RANSOM.

As this lump vote is against us, the Constitution will not be referred back to the people. Neither can we send it back to the registered voters, or those who voted for members to the Constitutional Convention, because the vote in the late election is so large, as to prove that *the registered vote does not constitute one-third the people.* It must go direct to Washington, resting upon the victory we have just achieved.

I fear war. The free press is charging in madness. They encourage a contesting of the votes, followed up with a resort to arms. They have now lost all, even honor; and desperate as a wounded snake, turn to rend the leaders—ROBINSON, LANE and others—who advised the unfortunate course.

I send the Santa Fé *Gazette,* published in New-Mexico. You will find in it an account of the success of the Democratic Party in that Territory. Judge DAVENPORT, one of the associate justices of said Territory, tried his hardest to defeat OTERO, the Buchanan nominee for Congress. The people of New-Mexico, generally, are clamorous for his removal. *I would be glad if it could be done.* It is not an office of much duty, but is of an important character. The matter wears weight when it is known that Señor OTERO, whom I know to be an estimable gentleman, *is in favor of Slavery for New-Mexico.* DAVENPORT, BAIRD and others are against it, and this is the commencement of the question. New-Mexico is bound to be a Slave State.

The Kansas question I consider closed—the batteries of the North and South will next be turned upon New-Mexico.

Political Correction.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your list of "Candidates of the different parties for the November election," published in the TIMES of this morning, I find myself put down as the "American" candidate for Assembly in the Sixteenth District, in the same column with the nominees of the "Know-Nothing" organization. As I never was attached to any other political party than the Democratic, and as I received my nomination, in the present instance, from the Democratic Convention, elected pursuant to a call of the Consolidated General Committee at Tammany Hall, I presume you will have no objection to making a proper correction in your next paper. Respectfully yours, &c.,

GEORGE WEIR.

Police Intelligence.

ASSAULT BY DEAD RABBITS—COWARDLY POLICEMEN.—Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as a young man named Charles Stowell was passing through one of the streets of the Fourth Ward, a gang of "Dead Rabbits" suddenly rushed upon him, and commenced beating him. Officer Lindsay, of the Fourth Ward, hurried to the defence of the young man, and soon dispersed the gang, having arrested one of them in the act of trying to strike him with a club. While taking his prisoner to the Station-house the Dead Rabbit boys attacked the officer, and took from him the prisoner. Two officers of the Sixth Ward were witnesses of the last assault, but instead of assisting the officer they took to their heels and hurried as fast as they could out of sight and hearing. Young Stowell, by the fortunate interference of Officer Lindsay, received but trifling injury. He thinks he can identify several of his assailants, and it is not probable they will elude the vigilance of officers who are in pursuit of them.

STEALING A HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS.—On Tuesday night three suspicious individuals were found by Officers Eadie and Bates, of the Twelfth Ward Police, in Third-avenue, near Harlem bridge, having in their possession a horse and wagon. One of the wheels of the wagon had run off, the men were trudging along on foot. The men on being questioned how they came in possession of the horse and wagon were evasive in their replies, and finding that the officers were going to arrest them immediately took to their heels and dashed off in diverse directions. One of the party, who gave his name as Wm. Nelson, was subsequently arrested and held for examination. In the wagon were found three sets of double harness, two sets of single harness and several horse-blankets, all of which were nearly new. The entire property, including the horse and wagon, had been stolen from the premises of Mr. A. H. Raymond, West Farms, and was yesterday restored to the owner.

A FEMALE CHARGED WITH ARSON.—A young German woman named Lena Mehner, was arrested yesterday charged with setting fire to the dwelling-house No. 56 Cherry street. Mr. Baker, Fire Marshal, made an examination in the case, when the fact of the young woman setting fire to the premises was clearly established. It appeared that the accused had had a difficulty about the likeness of a Spanish gentleman, and on the night previous to the fire threatened either to kill Mr. and Mrs. Dawson who lived in the house or set fire to the building. Justice CONNOLLY locked the accused up in the Tombs for examination.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—A German, named Joseph Rawstch, residing at No. 111 Eighth-street, was arrested yesterday, at his residence, in the act of casting some bogus twenty-five cent pieces. The officers took possession of his mould and other counterfeiting apparatus, together with several pieces of the counterfeit coins, which had just been moulded. The accused was fully committed for trial.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 21 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Designs of the Mormons—Interview of Captain Van Vliet with the President.

The New-York Post-Office—Nicaraguan Affairs—Prosecution of the Public Works—New-York Politicians in Washington, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

Captain VAN VLIET had an interview with the President to-day, and detailed at length the condition of affairs at Salt Lake, and the treasonable disposition of the Mormons. The Captain went out as Quartermaster of the Utah Expedition, to endeavor to contract with the Mormons for Army supplies, and to procure reliable evidence for the President relative to the condition of affairs there. He is quite satisfied that the Mormons will make a desperate resistance to the efforts to subject them to the United States laws. BRIGHAM YOUNG absolutely refused to sell the troops any supplies, though he has an abundance for three years, and declares that if Governor CUMMING comes there he will put him in a carriage and send him back. He says that he never will be displaced except forcibly,—that he may be overpowered and driven out, but that he will burn every house and cut down every tree first.

The troops will Winter at Fort Bridger, about one hundred and thirty miles from Salt Lake, where they will have good quarters and ample supplies. Unless attacked there by the Mormons, it is doubtful whether they will make any hostile demonstration before Spring, when large reinforcements will be necessary.

The Postmaster-General has not yet made a critical examination of the respective offers of a site for the New-York Post-Office, and of course has made no selection. The building will not be commenced this Winter, unless some unexpected arrangement shall be made promptly for locating the site in the Park. The determination not to pay over $250,000, will be adhered to, if it takes the Office even a mile above the Park.

The cases before the Naval Courts are the same as yesterday.

If further advices confirm the report of the election of MARTINEZ as President of Nicaragua, and Mr. YRISARRI receives from him the documents necessary to satisfy the President of the United States that he is entitled to represent that Republic at Washington, he will be received at once, and his Government recognized without hesitation. Except for the doubt which exists upon this latter point, and also in relation to the question whether there is any *de facto* Government in Nicaragua, the Administration would not have felt justified in so long refusing to receive Mr. YRISARRI, notwithstanding the sympathy which its members feel with the movements for the Americanization of Central America. It is our settled policy to recognize every *de facto* Government—and an exception to the rule will not be made unless under extraordinary circumstances.

The recognition of a Nicaraguan Government by the United States will have an important and very unfavorable bearing on General WALKER's position and movements. At present he claims to be the President of Nicaragua, entitled to use her flag, and to return to her shores under it, unmolested, when and how he shall deem fit. As President of the country he could not well be held accountable by the United States for "fitting out an armed expedition" against it. Having Capt. FAYSOUX with him, it has been supposed that he would get a vessel for that officer's command, cover her with the Nicaraguan flag, take out her papers under it, and so go his way without fear of molestation by the forces of either of the great naval powers. But if the United States recognizes MARTINEZ and his Government, of course it repudiates WALKER's claim at once, and henceforth cannot recognize his right to any of the immunities of the President of Nicaragua. Thus, again, has Gen. WALKER's tardiness raised a serious obstacle to success in his enterprise.

In this connection a class of readers will be interested in the discussion of another question, in relation to which the public mind does not seem to be clear. What is the duty of our Government under the neutrality law? To prevent the *departure* of illegal armed expeditions from our shores. But has it any right to go beyond this, and intercept a fillibustering expedition on the high seas, or within the jurisdiction of a foreign power? The late administration practically took the affirmative of this proposition,—but the opinion is held by many that their conduct in that respect was usurpatory,—that when a vessel is on the high seas, with legitimate papers, she cannot be rightfully detained for anything else but piracy.

The principle on which this doctrine is based was unofficially, but very pointedly, espoused by the late Mr. DOBBIN during his administration of the Navy Department. A New-York Police officer applied to the Department for a passage out to the Cape de Verds, in a National ship, with a view of overhauling the vessel in which BAKER, the murderer of Wm. POOLE, was supposed to have escaped. Mr. DOBBIN readily accorded him permission to go out in the ship, but at the same time declared his conviction that the officer had no right to make the arrest on the high seas, and that the fugitive would be protected by the law if he should blow out his pursuer's brains the moment he laid hands on him. My purpose in alluding to this point is not to express my own views, but to present the argument of others. It will be seen that the present Administration repudiates this doctrine, practically, by sending the *Fulton* out to intercept General WALKER at Chiriqui.

The Cabinet had a long session yesterday, and, in all probability, formally agreed to the policy already foreshadowed in reference to the public works, to wit, that of proceeding with them quite as rapidly as though the current revulsion had not occurred. We have a variety of rumors, some of them very decided, to the effect that there was quite a flare-up on this subject in the Cabinet session of last Friday, and I have even heard it hinted that Mr. COBB may leave the Treasury Department in consequence. That there was some pretty sharp talk on the occasion referred to, there is little doubt; but I scarcely believe there is any foundation for the rumor pointing to a Cabinet change. By this time all parties feel far less frightened than they were a week ago, and are doubtless in better humor with each other.

Quite a Congress of New-York politicians is assembled in Washington at the present time, including District-Attorney JOHN MCKEON, Collector SCHELL, Messrs. CLARK and TAYLOR, S. J. TILDEN, and others. What is in the wind? Mr. SNOWDEN, Superintendent of the United States Mint, also arrived to-night.

Mr. BUCHANAN is as public as he is emphatic in his disapproval of the Tehuantepec grant, recently obtained from Mexico by Messrs. LA SERE and BENJAMIN. He freely declares that he will have nothing whatever to do with it. So the grantees will have to try again ere they can hope for Government indorsement.

Members of Congress are beginning to write to Washington for statistics in regard to the public printing, and suggestions in respect to abuses alleged to be connected with it, for the purpose, as they say, of preparing themselves in advance to take a bold position on the subject, during the organization of the House. It is evident that there is to be a bitter contest over this delectable bit of spoil. In the same connection I hear of new movements in contemplation against the Superintendent of Public Printing, with a view to his removal. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The Commissioner of Patents has tendered to Mr. ROBERT FORTUNE, of England, the agency for the introduction and cultivation of the Tea plant and other productions of China in this country. The selection of this gentleman is owing to his experience in such matters.

WM. FLINN has been appointed by the President Assistant Secretary to sign land warrants in the General Land Office.

Disunion Convention in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

Notwithstanding the postponement of the Disunion Convention, over 100 delegates from nine or ten States met here, and organized to-day. MARTIN ROBINSON, of Ohio, was appointed President, and Vice-Presidents were selected from each Free State. Business Committees were appointed. Addresses were made by Mr. PARKER, of Pittsburg, ABBY KELLY FOSTER, and others. A resolution, strongly condemning the action of the Committee of Arrangements, in the postponement of the Convention, was passed unanimously. The Convention will continue in session through to-day and to-morrow.

The resolutions adopted set forth that the signers of the call, the delegates and others friendly to the objects of the Convention, see no sufficient reason for the postponement of the Convention, especially at so late a period—many of the delegates only hearing of the postponement when arrived here; that good faith, self-respect and responsibility to the cause of humanity and freedom compel our adherence to the original design; and that we, without questioning the motives of the Committee of Arrangements in postponing the Convention, will hold one for the promotion of the object contemplated in the original call.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Business Committee reported a series of resolutions, setting forth the antagonism of Freedom and Slavery, and the impossibility and guilt of any attempt at the union thereof, and commanding slaves to rise in the spirit of 1776 and achieve their own freedom.

Speeches were made by A. M. POWELL, of New-York, and C. C. BURLEIGH, of Connecticut, setting forth the doctrine of the disunionists.

From Boston.

ARREST FOR CIRCULATING SPURIOUS NOTES—MURDER OF A FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

GEORGE R. COWEE, EDWARD PRICE and JACOB STANTON have been arrested here in connection with forgeries embracing the circulation of some unsound bank notes, stolen a few months since from the New-England Bank-Note Company. The amount thus spuriously circulated does not probably exceed $7,000. The parties were held to bail for trial.

Mr. GUNNISON, Express Messenger per steamer *Admiral*, reports the murder of a family consisting of a man, his wife and two children, on Monday night, near St. John, N. B. The murderer's purpose was robbery. Pursuit was being made for three men who were suspected of the crime. No names are given.

The rain-storm ceased here at noon to-day. This evening the weather is clear and cold.

Serious Family Affray in a Railroad Car.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

An affray occurred yesterday upon the cars near Chambersburg, between Mr. MCKIBBON, member of Congress from California, and ISAAC CRAIG, his brother-in-law. The latter has incurred the enmity of his whole family by the seduction of his wife's sister, a deaf and dumb girl, several years since. The parties met accidentally for the first time since the occurrence. Pistols were used, and CRAIG was wounded, but not dangerously. Mr. MCKIBBON is the son-in-law of the Naval Officer of this port.

Nomination for the State Senate.

DUNKIRK, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

CHARLES A. CARRY was yesterday afternoon nominated as the American candidate for Senator from this—the Twenty-third—Senatorial District.

Steam Boiler Explosion.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The boiler of the steam-tug *Stillman Witt*, which lies at the foot of Commercial-street, in this city, exploded this noon. Five persons were on board the tug at the time; four of them were injured, and one is missing.

Contradictory Reports of the Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The election returns received from Minnesota are contradictory. Information received this morning says that RAMSAY has been elected by a majority of 12. It is impossible to decide who is elected until we receive the official returns.

In the Minnesota Legislature the Democratic majority in the House is eight, and in the Senate five.

Riot in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

A gang of market men last night attacked the inhabitants of St. Thomas-street, who are mostly Irish, in an indiscriminate manner, killing one and badly wounding a dozen others. There is no clue to the assassins or their object.

Burning of the Utica Lock Factory.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The Utica Lock Factory was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $50,000, and the insurance about $30,000. Incendiarism is suspected.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIP COMORO IN DISTRESS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

A dismasted ship showing the signal numbers of the *Comoro*, from Sumatra for Boston, is at anchor two miles northeast of Cohasset. She lies easy. The Board of Underwriters will send a steamer to her assistance immediately.

WRECK OF THE BRITISH SHIP KOSSUTH, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The Savannah *News* says that an arrival from Nassau reports the wreck of the British ship *Kossuth*, on the 8th inst., off Manila. She was bound from New-York to New-Orleans. Also reports falling in with a ship, on the 23d inst., waterlogged and abandoned. She was too low in the water to ascertain her name.

Southern Steamers.

THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The United States steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at eight o'clock this morning.

THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here on Tuesday night, all well.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking-office of the American European Express Company, Paris, from Oct. 5 to Oct. 15: *New-York*—J. Seligman, W. M. Tileston, F. Reuter, A. H. Blum, R. M. Shaw and lady, W. McAlister and family, E. Henriques, M. G. Wing, C. L. [illegible], E. White, H. C. Murphy, D. D. C. Peters, E. T. Dunton. *Louisiana*—John Claiborne. *Pennsylvania*—John Holmes, Thomas Simpson, Henry Herworth, J. P. Woodward, J. T. Boyd. *Massachusetts*—Geo. Bacon, A. De Peyster. *Connecticut*—F. L. Jewitt, G. T. Hemingway. *South Carolina*—J. T. Latt and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Izard. *District Columbia*—W. Lindsly. *California*—R. L. Camden and family, F. Adelsdorfer, Jr. *Kentucky*—P. R. Smith, M. D. *Alabama*—J. L. Smith and family. *Illinois*—R. J. Oglesby. *Georgia*—J. R. Habersham.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of yesterday, has the following: "An unfortunate affair took place yesterday at Chambersburg, in this State, between Hon. Jos. C. McKibbin, son of the Naval Officer of this port, and Mr. Isaac Craig, son-in-law of the latter, in which Craig was wounded. We have only to say that the course of Mr. McKibbin in this matter was such as his friends will fully approve."

Dr. W. W. Banks, of Virginia, has been appointed Secretary of the Legation of the United States in Brazil. Dr. B. has resided eight years in Mexico.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

$1,200,000 in Specie Arrived.

Further Shipments of Specie for the United States.

Improved Tone in the London Money Market.

AMERICAN STOCKS ACTIVE.

Financial Panic in Hamburg, Holland, Belgium, Vienna and Portugal.

Interesting Details of the Last Indian News.

DECLINE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS QUIET.

Consols 88 1-2 a 88 3-4.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at [illegible] o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 17th October, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing $1,200,000 specie.

The following is the specie list per *Persia*:

W. A. Wiseman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. F. Wright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rich. Bell, W. H. Rode and C. T. Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fred. Butterfield	[illegible]	J. C. Harrison	[illegible]
Duboi & Vandervoort	6,000	Robert R. Kneeland	[illegible]
Goodhue & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rich. Irvin & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cavat & Negroponte	[illegible]	[illegible] & Livingston	[illegible]
Pesant Brothers	[illegible]	J. C. Meyer	[illegible]
John Bulloch	[illegible]	James Harrison	[illegible]
Peter Cooper	[illegible]	Wm. [illegible]	[illegible]
Kunkleman & Stro'her	[illegible]	[illegible] Brothers	[illegible]
Edward Bech & Kunhardt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
De Rham & Co.	[illegible]	Order	[illegible]
G. F. Zimmermann	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The steamer *City of Baltimore* arrived at Liverpool at two o'clock on the morning of the [illegible].

Large amounts of specie, in addition to that brought by the *Persia*, were on the point of being shipped for the United States.

The Bank of Holland had advanced its rate of discount from 5½ to the unprecedented rate of 6 ⅌ cent.

The Bank of Antwerp had advanced its rates one ⅌ cent., viz.: from 5½ to 4½.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent describes the panic on the Vienna Exchange on the 13th as frightful. The National Loan bearing 5 ⅌ cent. interest, payable in silver, fell to 80½.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"There has been some talk lately in the American journals of a fresh expedition to Nicaragua. WALKER, it has been said, although defeated, was not discouraged, and was disposed again to lead an army of adventurous spirits, when the sight of the maimed and tattered remnants of the last campaign had not disappeared. I understand that President BUCHANAN has addressed to all American Ministers at foreign Courts a confidential circular, in which he declares that the principles of international law as regards neutrals shall be respected by his Government, and that any expeditions from the United States against countries with which they are at peace shall be prevented by all legal means."

The American bark *Warden*, bound from Newport, Wales, to Boston, with a cargo of railroad iron, was wrecked on Seaton Sands, near Dunstable lighthouse on the 9th inst. The captain and three of the crew were washed ashore on pieces of wreck, but the seven other men composing the crew were drowned. The body of the chief mate, the son of a wealthy gentleman in America, had been recovered. The cargo was expected to be saved.

The annual meetings of the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance had been held in Manchester, and the proceedings were generally encouraging to the cause of prohibition. Mr. NEAL DOW and Rev. JAMES GAUGHEY, of America, took part in the meetings, and to the former the Alliance presented a farewell address on his intended return to America.

Mr. TEN BROECK had won another race at Newmarket with his horse *Belle*. He was unanimously elected a member of the New Rooms, Newmarket.

Queen VICTORIA and the Royal family left Balmoral on the 14th for the South. A public reception was given them at Aberdeen, where they were the guests of the Earl of ABERDEEN.

The London *Morning Post*, in a leading article upon WALKER's new designs against Nicaragua, denounces an alleged construction of law by General CASS which would prevent the frustration of these designs.

A circular had been issued from the Colonial Office to the Governors of the various colonies, calling on them to look to the defence of their provinces, and "not to neglect that reasonable amount of warlike preparation which it is desirable should be everywhere maintained."

The inauguration of the statue of THOMAS MOORE had taken place in Dublin with great *éclat*. The Lord-Lieutenant took part in the proceedings.

A report was current that the cholera had made its appearance in the village of Stratford, near London, and that within a few days 17 cases had occurred and seven deaths.

The London *Gazette* contains a notice that the Bishopric of Toronto has been reconstructed and a new see created to be called the Bishopric of Huron, with Dr. CRONYN as the first Bishop.

The Siamese Ambassadors and suite had arrived at Malta on route for England.

The *Moniteur* thus notices the "bottle story" recently referred to as having connection with the loss of the steamship *Pacific*:

"The Maritime Prefect of Brest has transmitted to the Minister Secretary of State for the Navy and the Colonies, a note written with a pencil in English, and which was inclosed in a glass bottle found on the 14th of September, 1857, on the strand of Melon, in the syndicate of Porspoder, (Department of the Finistere.) Great interest is attached to this note, which appears to have been written by a passenger on board the American steamer *Pacific*, supposed to be wholly lost, with all hands, in 1856; and we think it, therefore, our duty to publish its contents *verbatim*:

'Steamship *Pacific*, ELDRIDGE, Commander, passenger. Steamship *Pacific* run between two icebergs. All hands lost. On the 1st of April 1856. Pac going down. 2 P. M.'

The word April is written over a word commenced for the author of the note had first commenced with a capital M, as if about to write March."

The Liverpool *Post* says that this affair is nothing more than a disgraceful hoax.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the health of M. DE RAYNEVAL is so delicate that it is said it will be impossible for him to proceed to St. Petersburg before next Summer. It has even been supposed that his destination will be changed, and that a military man will be sent as French Ambassador to the Russian Court.

It is said that, as soon as the question of the Principalities is disposed of, that of the Suez Canal will be again officially presented to the examination of the Ottoman Porte.

Madrid letters intimate that Admiral ARMERO, who was expected in that city from Seville, would probably be charged with the construction of the new Cabinet.

The *Times* Paris correspondent telegraphs that a private telegraphic dispatch dated Madrid, 16th inst., announces the Ministerial crisis over, General

... having been called upon to form a new [illegible] on the 6th of October. The yellow (or typhus) fever had spread to other parts of the town, and the number of cases had increased to about 150 a day, and the deaths to 85.

Letters from Lisbon state that a financial crisis had manifested itself there.

The populace were dissatisfied with the sanitary measures of the Government, and an outbreak was anticipated. Robberies had already commenced.

The King of Prussia continued in a critical condition. The latest bulletin received is dated the 13th, and says: "During the course of to-day the King has been free from further attacks of congestion. On the whole, however, there is no marked change in the condition of His Majesty."

A letter from Vienna says that the recent conference which was held there between the Baron de Bourqueney and Count Werner, had for its subject the Sardinian question, and the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Courts of Turin and Vienna may be shortly expected.

The Russian naval division, destined for the Chinese waters, had quitted Cronstadt. It consisted of three corvettes and three steam clippers.

The statements in regard to the extensive nature of the fortifications which Russia is constructing at the entrance of the Sea of Azof are confirmed.

A letter in the Presse of Vienna, says it is perfectly true that the Russian Government has set apart 3,000,000 roubles for the reconstruction of Sebastopol, and that although the treaty of Paris forbids the building of fortifications, it is supposed it may be easily evaded.

Advices from Constantinople state that on the 3d of October the English and Austrian Ambassadors addressed to the Divan a protest against [illegible] in Moldavia and Wallachia [illegible] in Paris.

A powder magazine at Joudpore had been blown up by lightning; [illegible] thousand persons were killed and 500 houses destroyed.

The Indian mails reached London on the 15th of October. The details of the news add no new facts of importance to those previously telegraphed. Accounts all concur on the whole in representing the prospects of the Europeans more cheering than for some time past.

The London *Globe* does not believe that any misunderstanding existed between Sir Colin Campbell and the members of the Council in India.

It is stated that Gen. Havelock will not be deprived of the duty of relieving Lucknow, even when he is joined by Gen. Outram and his forces, Gen. Outram having determined to accompany the expedition in his political capacity only.

Letters from India confidently predict that the next mail will bring news of the capture of Delhi. The mutineers at that place are represented as nearly worn out, and carts full of people were being sent away from the city.

The steamer *Royal Charter*, with Melbourne dates to the 18th of August, put into Queenstown on the 15th, on her way to Liverpool. She brought gold valued at £300,000.

The ship *King Philip* had also arrived in the channel with £150,000 from Melbourne.

The Australian news had not been telegraphed from Cork, and the mails were not expected to reach Liverpool until after the departure of the *Persia*.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

From the London Times (City Article) Oct. 16.

This has been another unfavorable day, and if the news from America by the *Ariel*, which is still delayed, should not prove very discouraging, there will be grounds for hope that an increase of pressure may be averted. There has been no announcement of any further failures of magnitude either in London or the Provinces. Shipments of bar gold to the Continent are still suspended, and several orders for the dispatch of silver to India have been countermanded. The pressure for discount at the Bank continues heavy, *but it has greatly moderated in comparison with the early days of the week*, and the large repayments of advances falling due have been well met. About 100,000 sovereigns are said to have been withdrawn for transmission to New-York by the *Persia* on Saturday; but the total to be dispatched will depend on any intelligence that may be received to-morrow. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 87¾, were first quoted 88@¼. They then receded to 87½, whence, on the breaking up of the Bank Court without the announcement of any alteration in the terms of discount, there was again a recovery to 88¼, the market being supported by numerous purchases on the part of the public. It was still noticed, however, and the circulation of a variety of unfounded rumors caused a decline to 87⅞@88, which was the last official price. For the 10th of November they closed at 88¼@½. After regular hours there was an advance of an eighth. In connection with the settlement of the account which has just taken place, four failures were declared, but the transactions were not of a very heavy character. Bank Stock left off at 211@213; Reduced, 86⅞@87; New Three ℔ Cents, 86⅞@87; India Stock, 207@209; India Bonds, 30s.@20s., and Exchequer-bills (of which £10,000 were again purchased on public account,) 10s.@5s. discount. In the Stock-Exchange loans on Government securities were in demand at 6½ ℔ cent.

In the foreign stock-market there has been greater activity, but prices show no material alteration. Turkish continues firm at the late recovery. Brazilian Five ℔ Cents, 1829 and 1839, were negotiated at 98½; Chilian Six ℔ Cents., 102; Mexican, 19¼@19½, for the account 19⅜@19½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half ℔ Cents., for the account, 84; Portuguese, 43½; Russian Five ℔ Cents, 105½; do. Four-and-a-Half ℔ Cents, 95½; Spanish, 40, for the account 40½; do. New Deferred, for the account, 25½@25¼; do. Passive, 5½@6; Turkish Six ℔ Cents, for the account, 87¼@88@87⅞; do. Four ℔ Cents, Guaranteed, 97½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half ℔ Cents, 63½@63¾@63⅝; do. Four ℔ Cent. Certificates, 95; and Peruvian Four-and-a-Half ℔ Cent. Dollar Bonds, 54½.

From the London Post (City Article) Oct. 16.

To-day being the day when the payment of the differences upon the past month's account on Consols became due, the attention of the dealers has been chiefly occupied in bringing their transactions to a final close, as far as the last month's operations are concerned. It was expected that some difficulty would arise in the liquidation of the account, and we are sorry to have to report that three dealers have made default, in addition to the one previously reported. The customary closure of their accounts has been made without producing any material effect upon the quotations, although in the aggregate the liabilities are understood to be rather large. The determination of the Bank authorities to postpone for the present the advance of the Bank rate of interest, exerted a favorable influence upon the tone of the market, and at one time produced a decided advance of fully ¼ ℔ cent. on the closing quotations of last evening, but at the termination of business the market price was a shade lower than it was reported yesterday. There has been a moderate number of reinvestments of money received in dividends only, but in most cases the moneys so employed have been received in trust, and would have been invested under any circumstances and irrespective of price.

Pending the decision of the Bank Directors, discounts were scarcely obtainable during the morning unless at a decided advance upon the Bank minimum rate for first-class short paper, and from 7½ to 8 per cent. for four and six months' bills. When it became known that an alteration had not been considered imperative by the Directors, discounts were more freely obtained, and the terms were somewhat easier in the afternoon than during the morning, when some uncertainty existed as to the course the Bank would take. It must be considered in the highest degree satisfactory that no further increase in the price of money has been resolved upon, and the conclusion is perhaps too readily deduced that no further addition to the rate of discount and interest will be deemed necessary by the Directors. Much depends upon the character of the next advices from the United States. If they be of an improved and improving character, the Bank authorities will doubtless allow them to have full weight in their deliberations; but if, on the contrary, they should announce a continuance of commercial disorganization, and a spread of the panic, then we must look for a movement in the value of money at any moment. It may be hoped that the next intelligence will be so far satisfactory as to render it unnecessary for the Governor of the Bank again to exercise his power to put up the rate independently of his colleagues; but, at the same time, the general aspect of affairs both here, on the Continent, and the United States, is scarcely reassuring on the point of the value of money remaining where it at present is for any lengthened period.

From the London News, (City Article,) Oct. 16.

The weekly court at the Bank of England broke up to-day, after a rather short sitting, without announcing any change in the rate of discount, and this circumstance, coupled with other features, has excited a more confident feeling in the Stock Exchange, and in most other city circles. A considerable time may perhaps elapse before the existing stringency of the money market will be relieved; but we have much satisfaction in noticing a subsidence of the symptoms of anxiety which have been observed during the greater part of the week. The applications at the Bank, which on the first three days of the week were of the most pressing character, were to-day only moderate, whilst the heavy repayments due at that establishment have been well met. These payments will continue upon a large scale up to the end of the week, and will tend materially to replace *the Bank in funds after the drain incidental to the* release of the dividends. In the open market, although the rates are fully supported, and generally above those of the Bank, the supply of money *was good. This is partly owing to the fact that* parties who have latterly over-supplied themselves with funds at the Bank are now found very ready to lend. The point of immediate anxiety now is the news expected from America. Should that be of a reassuring character, the disturbance in the money market here will doubtless be further allayed. In any case, however, it is anticipated that some considerable remittances of gold will be made to New-York by the *Persia*, which will sail from Liverpool on Saturday morning. We understand that upwards of £40,000 in sovereigns was to-day withdrawn from the Bank for shipment by that opportunity, and arrangements are known to have been made for the dispatch of additional sums. But the drain of gold to the Continent has been arrested by the improvement in the foreign exchanges, and no bar gold was taken from the Bank to-day for exportation.

The funds to-day were favorably influenced by the signs of partial improvement in the money market. In the morning, on the breaking up of the Bank Court, an advance of ¼ per cent. (compared with the 4 o'clock quotations of yesterday) was attained. Sales being pressed, accompanied by a report that bad news had arrived from America, a relapse of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. ensued, the market exhibiting much sensitiveness, but in the afternoon the tendency was again favorable, and the four o'clock quotations were fully as good as those current at the same hour yesterday. After the close of the Stock Exchange an advance of ⅛ per cent. was attained. We believe we may assert that up to five o'clock this evening no news had reached the city from America. The market derives much support from the continued investments of the public, including some on account of the recipients of the dividends. Nearly all the other departments of the Stock Exchange were better to-day. Some of the severe fluctuations of the last day or two are traceable to the failure of three or four operators for the rise.

From the London Herald, (City Article,) Oct. 16.

A great alteration for the better has been apparent to-day, in the aspect of financial affairs. Notwithstanding the demand for money remains heavy, and the public seem to anticipate a continuance of high rates, the circumstance that the Bank Directors considered it unnecessary to impose any additional restrictions on accommodation, was of itself sufficient to create confidence and encourage a more healthy feeling. As, however, the future action of the Bank authorities will depend upon the character of the accounts from America, due caution must be exercised before placing reliance on an immediate arrest (even at the present point) in the advance of the rate of discount. It must likewise be borne in mind that the position of the principal money markets of Europe, particularly Germany and Holland, are far from satisfactory, and that symptoms of an unfavorable reaction, through the expansion of the banking system, have latterly been more than once exhibited. With such a state of things in existence, which cannot fail to be sensibly influenced by discouraging advices of the progress of the crisis in the United States, or disastrous intelligence from India, the necessity for the exercise of prudence at this important juncture must be self-evident, and every disposition to prevent and mitigate undue alarm is manifested. Through these means great mischief has been avoided, much to the advantage of the mercantile community and those interested in the stability of the various descriptions of public securities. The fluctuations of the day exhibit a slight tendency to improvement, but the several failures announced checked any marked animation.

From the London Star, (City article,) Oct. 16.

Money has been in less general demand to-day than yesterday, but the inquiry is still extremely active. It is, perhaps, an encouraging feature that the preparations avowedly made in anticipation of higher rates have been less apparent; but notwithstanding this circumstance, the market is far from being settled, though, on the whole, a better tone has certainly prevailed. The Banking and Discount houses are well supplied with money, on call, at from 6 to 6½ per cent.; discounts are not to be had, in any case, under 7 per cent. In some instances 1 per cent. above the Bank minimum has again been required.

The Bank did not advance the rate of discount to-day, as was expected in many quarters, and it consequently remains at 7 per cent.; but an upward movement is still believed to be only delayed.

Paris letters this morning read very gloomy. Money is described as being extremely scarce, while only the very best bills are taken by the discounters.

THE AMERICAN BANKING SYSTEM.

From the Northern (Liverpool) Times, Oct. 17.

The repernsal of the *Persia's* advices convince us that our previous remarks, touching the monetary crisis in the United States, were perfectly correct. Indeed, we are now persuaded that we took too lenient a view of the matter. According to the latest New-York advices, bank after bank was succumbing to the pressure. So general was the "run" that it had become *imperative* to hold a meeting of Bank Directors, to avert one universal crash, and devise some means whereby the wheels of commerce would be extracted from the threatened period when there must be a general cessation of business. There must certainly be something wrong in the banking system of the United States; for no commercial "panic" appears but immediately the banks shows symptoms of "monetary ague," and a few days afterwards most of them announce suspension of specie payments. This clearly manifests that such an extensive paper currency as prevails in America, when so recklessly dealt in, although advantageous in some respects, has disadvantages of much greater magnitude, and when not foreseen and provided for in time, never fail to inflict serious and irreparable injury upon the entire community. It might not matter so much to England that Brother Jonathan was so frequently in financial difficulties were it not, as we have already remarked, that we are so intimately and directly connected with all his monetary and commercial operations. What affects him must touch us severely. We invest in his State and national securities, and we are large shareholders in his railways and other gigantic undertakings. If, then, his stocks and shares come tumbling down, John Bull must suffer for not being on the spot. He does not know of the impending crisis, so as to "realize" in time, and thereby avert a total spoliation of his capital.

The Bank of England, foreseeing the nature and extent of the "crisis," made sure of an export of specie to America. They were not wrong. The steamship *Baltic*, which sailed for New-York on Wednesday, took out, as a first installment we suppose, £75,000. This will be continued weekly, aye, and semi-weekly, as long as the monetary and commercial affairs of the United States continue as they are, and the rate of exchange remains at 105. It would pay speculators in gold coin to ship specie to New-York, if there is the prospect of realizing as much as 35 ℔ cent. on first-class paper; and this, we are told, was deemed by the meeting of Bank Directors already mentioned, as a fair rate, under the circumstances. Well, added to the demand from America, the East India Company have borrowed one million sterling, and, to crown the whole, there is a continued drain to the Continent. Truly England must now be in a ticklish position. Placed as the Bank of England is, it behoves its directors to be prudent in time, and the exercise of that caution which the responsibilities of their position impose upon them, to take care that the drain of gold from their vaults be neither too heavy nor rapid. This they effect by "turning the screw," *i. e.*, raising the rate of discount. A "turn" was given on Thursday, and another on Monday, and we shall be glad to learn that another will not be ordered by the "Court" in a few days more. As things at present shape, it looks very like it. It is all very well for certain journalists to discant upon the healthy state of trade and commerce in this country, to declaim upon the demand for all descriptions of our manufactures, and the general and profitable employment of the operative and laboring classes, but we ask such writers what prospect is there that this will continue, if the Bank of England continues sending away the gold in its vaults and raising its rates of discount upon the commercial paper of the country.

THE PARIS MONEY MARKET.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London News.

Although it was foreseen in financial circles that the Bank of France would feel compelled to follow the example of the Bank of England, and raise its rate of discount, the measure has come upon the general public by surprise. It is only by virtue of a law passed last session, that the Bank of France is enabled to take more, in any case, than the legal interest of 6 per cent., and this is the first time that it has made use of the new privilege. It now charges 6½ per cent., which is within ½ per cent. as much as is taken by the Bank of England. Although the novelty of 6½ per cent. is naturally not very favorably received by French tradesmen, it seems to be the general opinion that an increase of interest is practically a less *severe measure than a shortening of the* time to run for discounted bills would be.

From the Times, (City article,) Oct. 16.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 75c. for money, and 66f. 80c. for the end of the month, showing a decline of ¼ per cent.

THE PANIC AT VIENNA.

Vienna (Oct. 11) Correspondence of the London Times.

There is a commercial as well as a monetary crisis here, and two first-rate mercantile houses within the last 24 hours, suspended payment. For some time past money has been so excessively scarce that respectable firms have not been able to get their bills discounted under 8, 10, or 12 per cent., and the assurance has been given me by persons who must be perfectly well aware of what is passing in the commercial world, that many firms, which two months ago obtained money at 6 per cent., are now paying 15 per cent. and even 18 per cent. for accommodation. During the first three or four days in the last week several firms of minor importance were unable to meet their obligations, and yesterday telegraphic news was received from Pesth that the great house of Boskowitz had declared itself insolvent. The sum for which M. Boskowitz has failed exceeds £250,000; and his fall must necessarily lead to that of a great number of manufacturers of silk, cotton, and woollen goods. Although the insolvent has enormous magazines in Vienna, Pesth, and Debreczin, filled with the choicest produce of the foreign and home markets, and real property of the value of £70,000, it is not expected that he will be able to pay a larger dividend than 60 or 70 per cent. M. Boskowitz was the "middleman" between the Vienna and foreign manufacturers, and the tradesmen in Hungary and in the countries lying on the Lower Danube. The manufacturers gave an almost unlimited credit to the wealthy wholesale dealer in Pesth, who supplied with goods those traders who frequented the fairs which are held once or twice a year in the larger Hungarian towns. The last harvest was so good in Hungary that the peasants got unusually low prices for their corn, and cannot pay for the goods bought on credit of the retail dealers, and they in their turn are unable to honor the bills which they gave to the wholesale Pesth firm. The Bank is in possession of bills on Boskowitz to a very considerable amount, but it has wisely resolved not to demand the immediate payment of them by the endorsers, as it has a right to do, but to wait until they are due. Information has just been given me that the insolvency of Boskowitz has already led to the failure of one or two other firms of some importance.

Vienna (Oct. 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

The following arrangement has been made by the Credit and Discount Banks with the firm of Boskowitz. The latter having shown that it had real property (four houses in Pesth) of the value of 600,000 florins, stock in trade worth 400,000 florins, and claims on tradesmen to the amount of 1,100,000 florins, the above-mentioned establishments consented to pay 1,000,000 florins to its creditors, and to hold its assets as security for the time being. In consequence of the foregoing arrangement, the commercial world was quieter yesterday, but the news that the Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent., will assuredly lead to a panic on 'Change to-day. Dr. Zuschwert has been committed for trial, and removed from the "Polizei-Haus" in the city to the "Criminal-Gebäude," in the suburb.

The panic on 'Change to-day was fearful. National Loan, bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable in silver, fell to 80½; Credit Bank Shares (a 200fl.,) to 195; and Northern Railroad Shares to 163¼; Danubian Steam Company's Shares, with a State guarantee of 8 per cent., were at 525. The price of emission was 500.

FINANCIAL CRISIS AT HAMBURG.

Hamburg (Oct. 10) Correspondence of the London News.

The intelligence which has just been received of the advance in the minimum rate of discount by the Bank of England has had a greater effect here than it appears to have had in London, where, perhaps, it had been more surely anticipated. It is almost impossible to procure cash for even the best paper at a lower rate than 7½ ℔ cent per annum, while for any other description there is actually no quotation. Coin of all kinds daily becomes more scarce; and as the various banking establishments throughout Germany have their hands full of railway, mining and similar shares, on which they have made advances, they cannot afford the usual accommodation to the mercantile and manufacturing interests in their various districts, so that all have recourse to this city, as the monetary metropolis of the North of Europe, and the supply of our local wants consequently becomes more and more difficult from these extraneous demands. The appearance at such a time of the prospectus for a Swedish loan to enable the Government of that country to construct the main line of railways has, under such circumstances, been very inopportune, and these northern financiers will find that they committed a great mistake when they did not accede to terms required by our capitalists for the same purpose last year, as they will not now be so liberally dealt with. On this occasion, besides, they wish to have all the favorable alternations in their own power, while the lenders are to be precluded from deriving benefit from any advantageous turn which may take place in the money markets of Europe. As it is not probable that the application here will prove successful to any extent, the demand will in all likelihood be shortly transferred to London, where, in the present state of matters, it is not to be supposed that it will meet with a more favorable reception; but it is a difficult matter to persuade such borrowers that, even with the demand for money there for the suppression of the Indian mutinies, and for Britain's own other immediate purposes, there is not at all times enough to be had there to supply the wants of all who may have occasion to apply to them for aid in every emergency, and the increase in the rate of discount at this time may have the effect of enlightening them on this subject.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 16.

The rate of discount at Hamburg to-day has advanced to 9 per cent. The transactions of Hamburg with New-York are larger than those of any other continental city, and the American crisis is severely felt there.

HOLLAND.

A telegram from Amsterdam, dated 14th inst., announces that on that day the Bank of Amsterdam raised its rate of discount one-half per cent.

BELGIUM.

From Belgium it is mentioned that the rate of discount, which was lately raised from 3½ to 4½ per cent., is expected shortly to be further advanced.

PORTUGAL.

The letters from Lisbon state that a financial crisis had manifested itself in Portugal.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

The Bombay and Calcutta mails arrived together in London on the 15th inst. The dates from Bombay are to the 17th of September, and from Calcutta to the 9th of September, inclusive.

GENERAL HAVELOCK AND THE SAFETY OF LUCKNOW.

From the Overland Bombay Times.

The Indian revolt has not during the last fortnight been marked by any very stirring events, and neither of the contending parties has gained any decisive advantage over the other. The British forces throughout India have been inactive, awaiting reinforcements before striking the final blow, which will crush the hopes of the mutineers. On the whole, however, our prospects may be considered cheering; for, while the rebels have obtained no fresh success, we have had considerable accessions of strength by the arrival of fresh troops, both at Bombay and Calcutta. When these reinforcements reach the seat of war in the disturbed provinces our armies will be enabled to resume offensive operations and bring affairs to a crisis.

General Havelock, who had recrossed the Ganges after his unsuccessful attempts to relieve Lucknow, rested for a few days at Cawnpore, his troops having been much crippled by sickness. On the 16th of August the force marched towards Bittoor, where a large body of the enemy, about 4,000 in number, with two guns, was posted. Havelock's force mustered 1,300 men with about 14 guns. The right wing was towards the Ganges, and the left on a deep nullah crossed by a bridge. After no obstinate engagement, in which the enemy lost 250 killed and wounded, they were driven from their position, and fled in confusion, leaving their guns behind. In this contest the British troops lost about 14 killed and 30 wounded, besides some of their baggage. After the action Havelock's force retired towards Cawnpore, where they arrived on the 20th of August, after a harassing and fatiguing march, during which they suffered severe privations, which were patiently borne by our gallant soldiers. Cholera had made its appearance among the men, carrying off 10 or 12 daily, but the ravages of this epidemic had since begun to abate. General Outram arrived at Al*lahabad on the 1st of September, with Her Majesty's* 5th Fusileers, the 90th, and a company of Artillery. With this force he hoped to reach Cawnpore on the 8th inst. The details of Her Majes*ty's 64th, 78th, 84th, and 1st Madras Fusileers* would follow on the arrival of Capt. Peel and his *naval brigade at Allahabad.* Sir James Outram had communicated his arrangements to General Havelock, who had in reply stated his perfect confidence in his being able to effect the relief of Lucknow with these reinforcements. General Outram had, with characteristic generosity, announced to General Havelock that "to him should be left the glory of relieving Lucknow, for which he had so nobly struggled," and that it was his intention to accompany the force in his civil capacity, only placing his military services at the disposal of General Havelock, if necessary. General Havelock was to make arrangements for the force to move forward from Cawnpore on the arrival of reinforcements. The rebels have assembled on the Oude side of the river, opposite to the British camp, in great numbers, and have thrown up a battery.

The garrison at Lucknow, although reduced to great straits, is bravely holding out, and will no doubt do so until relieved by General Havelock. For some time the situation of the beleaguered garrison was believed to be desperate, and the worst fears were entertained regarding their fate, as no tidings have been received from them. Letters have since been received, stating that the garrison of Lucknow had communicated with Gen. Havelock, and advised him not to run any risk in attempting to relieve them, as they had provisions enough for six months; that the attacks of the enemy were becoming fewer and fainter, from the want of ammunition, it was supposed; and it was believed that the enemy were quarreling among themselves. The latest intelligence received from Lucknow is, that 1,000 of the rebels had collected, and these, with the *élite* of the rebel force, made an assault on the devoted garrison. They were repulsed with great slaughter, 200 of the Ghazees being killed, and a great many of the wounded had since died. There is a want of proper food for the ladies and children, but the garrison get beef, and have plenty of grain. They have been ordered to hold out to extremity, and, with the fate of Cawnpore before their eyes, it is not likely that they will entertain the idea of surrender, with help so close at hand. A letter from Cawnpore, dated the 31st of August, says that "at present the garrison of Lucknow is all right and in good spirits."

From the Bengal Hurkaru Sept 9.

Every eye has been turned upon Lucknow and our heroic countrymen there who have so long defended their position against enormous odds. Their fate has been trembling in the balance. On the 10th of July last intimation was conveyed to Government that their provisions were sufficient to support them for six weeks. This brought them up to the 23d of August. That day, however, approached, and there were no signs of relief. But General Havelock, though he failed in his attempt about that time to relieve Lucknow, so far succeeded that he drew the besiegers upon his small force. This enabled the beleaguered garrison to make a sally, which was not only successful as to the destruction of the enemy, but enabled them to bring in a further amount of bullocks—sufficient for about three weeks' consumption. It was then calculated that they could hold out up to the 9th or 10th of September; and it was hoped that reinforcements, consisting of the 5th Fusileers and 90th Foot, would reach Cawnpore at the latest on September 1, and thus easily enable General Havelock to effect the relief of the garrison before the 9th. There is, however, an old adage that too many cooks spoil the broth. Sir Colin Campbell had not been allowed at that time to take his seat in council, and he, therefore, could exercise no effectual control over the movements of the troops. General Outram and the officers commanding at Dinapore and Benares, had all fingers in the pie, and the result was that the two regiments on reaching Mirzapore were called back to Dinapore, and then sent on again in the Mirzapore and Allahabad direction. It is but fair to General Outram to add that letters recently received assert that the recall was in no way his deed, and that he disapproved it from the first. Be that as it may, the subject is one which demands a searching inquiry, and the possession of high office either in the civil or in the military department, should not be allowed to screen the culprit. A delay of ten days was by this mismanagement caused at a most critical period, and, but for the marked intervention of Providence, must have proved fatal to our countrymen at Lucknow. Happily, however, another opportunity presented itself for making a sortie. This time it was attended with greater success than ever. More than 100 of the enemy were blown into the air by a mine; a 24-pounder gun, which had greatly annoyed them, was spiked, and large supplies of provisions were secured. The garrison now consists of about 500 men, of whom 150 are in hospital; there are also about 300 women and children, who have gone through all the dangers and hardships of the siege, certain (for the fate of the Cawnpore garrison had reached them) of a cruel death if compelled, by famine or any other cause, to surrender. We may now almost look upon their relief as secure; humanly speaking, it is quite so. Gen. Outram, with 1,300 men of the 5th Fusileers and 70th, was at Allahabad on the 1st inst. They were expected at Cawnpore on the 11th; there they would find Gen. Havelock, with 1,100 men and 20 guns, some of them of large calibre; and a strong conviction was felt that such a force, urged on with determination, would be sufficient to overcome the opposition, great as it was likely to be, waiting for it on the Lucknow road.

DELHI.

From the Bombay Times.

From Delhi we have no news of much importance, although the British troops have become bolder in their attacks upon the enemy, who have been defeated on every occasion. General Nicholson's column, consisting of Her Majesty's 52d Light Infantry, a wing of Her Majesty's 61st Foot, and several Sikh corps, arrived in the camp on the 11th of August. The auxiliary force furnished by the Sovereign of Cashmere, fully equipped, is also marching to join General Wilson's army, which will then be strong enough to act on the offensive. Lieutenant Hodson, with a small body of troops, had proved successful against the insurgents in the Rohtuck district, whom he dispersed, killing about 80 of them. General Nicholson, with about 2,000 men and 16 guns, marched on the 25th of August in the direction of Nujuffghur to meet a body of the enemy moving on that place, who were evidently bent on intercepting the siege train by a flank march on Sonepat. On the following day the rebels were defeated after a short encounter in which they lost 13 guns besides their camp baggage. The loss in General Nicholson's brigade was 17 killed and wounded, including Lieutenant Lumsden, of the 68th Native Infantry, who was killed. Lieutenant Gabbett, of Her Majesty's 61st Foot, died of his wounds; and Lieutenant Elkington, 61st, and Dr. Ireland were both dangerously wounded. On the same day the mutineers in the city, thinking that most of our troops had gone after their detachment, made an attack on the camp, but it produced no impression, and was repulsed with heavy loss. After their defeat at Nujuffghur the mutineers were much disheartened. Our troops were preparing for active operations on the arrival of the siege train, which was on its way to the camp, and were delighted at the prospect of doing something. At Hissar, in the province of Rohilcund, the rebels have likewise been defeated in their designs. A body of upwards of 2,000 men, horse and foot, attempted to surprise the gate of the town on the 19th of August, but Lieutenant Mildmay, Assistant Political Agent, who received a timely warning, met the assailants with some loyal troops, and totally routed and pursued them, after killing 300 of their number. Other affairs of minor importance have taken place, which will be found recorded elsewhere.

From the Bengal Hurkaru.

From Delhi we receive cheering intelligence. The insurgents had commenced fighting among themselves, and the King had transmitted a secret message to Mr. Colvin, offering to give in provided he was placed in the position he occupied before the revolt. It is to be hoped that this offer was rejected with scorn. Our army occupied an unassailable position before Delhi, and had been largely reinforced by the movable column, consisting of Her Majesty's 52d and a wing of the 61st, with some Sikh corps, under Brigadier-General Nicholson, a young soldier, but one marked out for distinction. Shortly after his arrival in camp the Neemuch and Bareilly mutineers made a strong effort to attack our forces in rear. General Nicholson was sent out against them with his division, and completely defeated them, capturing 13 pieces. It is believed that the final assault on the imperial city will not be much longer delayed. Sir Colin Campbell, it is rumored, has sent up orders to make short work of it, and General Wilson is not the man to retard the execution of such an order a single hour.

From the Calcutta Englishman.

We yesterday published news from Delhi to the 26th of August, by which it will be seen that Delhi still holds out, and that no positive date can yet be fixed for its reduction. With regard to other districts, so far from peace and good order being reestablished, disorder and rebellion have extended to provinces which in June were perfectly tranquil. The greater part of Behar and the southwestern frontier of Bengal are in confusion, and the important district of Goruckpore has been abandoned by the order of this Government. The garrison of Lucknow has not been relieved, and it appears unlikely that our troops can reach it before the end of the month. The mutineers and insurgents, though contemptible in the field, are so numerous as to throw great difficulties in the way of an advancing force, and the season in which every stream is overflowing and the country almost impassable is an additional obstacle to military operations. At this season, too, the exposure of a campaign inevitably produces much sickness, and our European soldiers have suffered severely from it. We expect some reinforcements during the present month, and by the end of October we may reasonably hope for the arrival of a force sufficient to put down rebellion in these provinces. Its fate in Upper India must be decided by troops sent up the Indus and the Punjab levies. Order and obedience may then indeed be restored, and an entire new system adopted, whether military or civil. It is too soon to speculate upon the course that ought to be or will be pursued; at present it is sufficient to record events which follow in such rapid succession, and which must ultimately determine the measures to be adopted.

THE DINAPORE MUTINEERS.

From the Bombay Times.

The Dinapore mutineers, completely broken and dispersed by the prudent combinations of Major Eyre, are now endeavoring to make their way to Delhi, across the hills in the Mirzapore district. Major Eyre had not succeeded in capturing Koour Singh, the rebel leader, but a reward of 10,000rs. has been offered for his apprehension. Those of the mutineers who escaped have taken refuge in the hill country of Bhotughur, whither they were being followed by Major Eyre. They had since passed south of Mirzapore and had crossed the Tonse River, which flows into the Ganges between Mirzapore and Allahabad. A force under Major Hinde from Rewah is endeavoring to intercept them, but it is feared that he will be unable to arrest their progress, which is marked by rapine and pillage. They will probably make towards Delhi, passing through the Banda district, which is utterly disorganized.

AGRA.

At Agra all was quiet up to the 27th of August, the date of our latest advices. On the 21st a force, consisting of about 150 of the 3d Europeans, under Capt. Strover, three guns under Lieutenant Griffin, and 30 mounted Militia, the whole under the command of Major G. J. Montgomery, Brigade-Major, left the fort with the view of making a demonstration against the insurgents in the neighborhood of Hattrass. The force entered that place without opposition, but intelligence having been received that a large party of the insurgents from Allyghur was moving down to attack him, Major Montgomery promptly resolved to anticipate them, and accordingly marched out to meet the rebels, who retired into a garden, where they were protected by a wall, and sheltered among the trees. An ineffectual fire was opened on them, to which they smartly replied, when the fanatics had the audacity to rush from under cover right upon the 3d Europeans, then in skirmishing order, and endeavor to cut them down with their swords. A series of hand-to-hand combats then took place, which ended in the enemy being driven away, leaving 300 dead behind. The remainder fled, pursued by the militia cavalry, and mowed down by the artillery. In this affair, which occurred on the 24th of August, Mr. J. O'Brien Tandy, late manager of the Northwestern Bank in Calcutta, and Ensign A. L. Marsh, of the 16th Grenadiers, who accompanied the force as volunteers, were killed; and Lieutenant Longueville Clarke, late of the Gwalior Contingent, was severely wounded. The total loss on our side was 5 killed and 25 wounded. After the action, Major Montgomery, although pressed to follow up his successes, fell back upon Hattrass.

THE PUNJAB.

The Punjab continues quiet, although several outbreaks have occurred at isolated stations, which have been promptly suppressed by the firmness of the military authorities. On the 19th of August a portion of the 10th Light Cavalry, which had been disarmed at Ferozepore, mutinied and attempted to capture the guns of Captain Woodcock's battery, in which they failed. The mutineers, 100 in number, after having cruelly murdered Mr. Nelson, the veterinary surgeon, rushed at the guns while the artillerymen were at dinner, but, after killing the European sentry and wounding several others, they were assailed by the Bombay Fusileers, who repulsed them in a most gallant manner, although no officers appear to have been present to issue orders. Most of the mutineers who had captured several horses, succeeded in making their escape, although pursued for some distance by the infantry, with guns. Several having been seized in the cantonment, they were tried and executed. The 51st Bengal Native Infantry, stationed at Peshawur, mutinied on the 28th of August. This regiment having been disarmed some time ago, the Sepoys attempted to seize the arms of the new Sikh corps while the men of the latter were at dinner. In this attempt they were defeated, and, being attacked, they dispersed and fled. Nearly the whole of them, however, were "accounted for" next day, and the villagers and police were bringing in the small remnant by twos and threes. Throughout the rest of the Punjab the utmost tranquillity prevails, and the proceedings of the Government are marked by the greatest vigor and judgment.

BOMBAY.

In the Bombay Presidency, we have been comparatively quiet, and no fresh disturbances have occurred at any of our Mofussil stations. On the 8th of September 19 prisoners, who had been convicted of treason, were executed at Sattara, in the presence of an immense multitude of people, who assembled from all parts to witness the spectacle. Five of the prisoners were hanged, six were blown away from guns, and seven were shot. Everything passed off quietly, and the scene must have inspired the natives with a wholesome dread, which will tend to keep them in submission. Several arrests were being made in the city, but none of the people dreamt of creating a disturbance. Wherever disaffection has shown itself in Western India it has been stifled with unrelenting sternness, and the authorities deserve great credit for their conduct during the crisis, when the flames of revolt threatened to spread within our borders. As long as the main body of the troops continue loyal there can be no fear of the result, as we are quite able to put down the unaided efforts of the mob. Every important station, too, from Dharwar, in the south, to Ahmedabad, in the north, has been secured by European troops, so that no fears can be entertained of popular outbreaks in the large towns.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir Colin Campbell, it is believed, will leave for the Northwest in about a month, and, taking up Havelock's force, will open direct communications with Delhi. There are several first-rate officers in Calcutta waiting for employ, who will be glad to accompany him.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

From the Bombay Times, Sept. 17.

The past fortnight has been one of almost unequaled pressure in the money market, the Bank of Bengal having refused to discount Court of Directors' bills with more than sixty days to run, or to make and renew loans upon Government paper to the other Banks. The immediate cause of these steps is believed to be the crippled position the Bank Directors find themselves in by having advanced to a large extent upon Company's paper without reserving a sufficient margin to speculators and others who have left the Bank in a lurch with the paper, not being able to take up the loans or to pay the difference between what it is really worth and the amount advanced upon it by the Bank. We leave our readers to judge of the wisdom and ability which governs the Bank of Bengal, and which has produced such a state of things. We have since heard that two of our local banks, which hold a large amount of Court of Directors' bills, finding them inconvertible into cash, applied to the Government to pay them under discount, which had been granted under the special circumstances, and will no doubt afford some relief to the fair trading public, whose interests have been so ruthlessly sacrificed by the directors of the Bank of Bengal to the speculators and jobbers in Company's paper.

Exchange opened at 2s. 2⅛d. for first-class six months' sight bills, and, in consequence of the pressure in the money market, advanced to 2s. 2¼d., but closes a trifle easier.

The Mysterious Murder in London.

Our London correspondent, writing on the 16th inst., says:

Public interest has been divided this week between *the Indian news and one of the most* frightful and mysterious murders that has ever been committed. There would certainly seem to be periods of irregular recurrence in which crime *abounds to an unusual degree*, for the last three weeks have been unusually prolific of assassinations. Two fatal stabbing cases at Liverpool and Birkenhead; a double murder and attempted suicide in Somerset; the discovery of the corpse of a young woman, evidently murdered, in a wood near Clifton; the murder of a woman by her husband in a suburb of the metropolis; the finding of a body in a canal, at the east end of London, with bleeding wounds in the throat; and the discovery of a skeleton, which had been buried [illegible] beneath the stones of the cellar of an old house which survived the great fire of 1666, form a catalogue of crimes almost without a parallel in the same period. But the murder brought to light in a most Providential manner last Saturday morning surpasses them all in mystery and horror. At 11½ the preceding night an elderly woman (or a man in disguise) passed through the turnstile on Waterloo Bridge, carrying a brown paper parcel and a large carpet-bag, the latter so heavy that the toll-taker had to lift it over the turnstile for her. This person came from the north side, and did not return. On Saturday morning the carpet-bag, with a long cord attached, was found lying on one of the abutments of the bridge, and on being opened was found to contain almost a perfect skeleton and a number of garments—the bones roughly divided, and with the muscles and integuments adhering; and the clothes soiled, stained with blood, and cut longitudinally down the back. Being handed over to the police, the assistance of a surgeon was procured and an examination made. The portions missing are the head, hands, feet, three ribs and a portion of the vertebra. The flesh had been cut off, and the whole appeared to have been salted, with a view to prevent decomposition until the ghastly remains could be disposed of. There were marks of a stab between the third and fourth ribs, and the blood that had settled there proves that the wound was inflicted during life. This stab corresponds with one of three or four which appear on the left side of the clothes, and the ribs that are missing would show the others. There are several other cuts in the clothes, some of which have not completely penetrated them, and appear to have been dealt at random, as if in the course of a mortal struggle. The clothes are of good quality, and are supposed to be of foreign make; the socks are undoubtedly of German manufacture. From the hair, on portions of skin attached to the arm-bones, the murdered man seems to have been dark, and the bones and clothes both indicate his height to have been about five feet eight inches. Four long and fine hairs, lighter than those of the murdered man, point to the presence of a female during the horrible process of cutting up the body. The clothes have not been identified, though thousands have been to see them, and it seems too probable that the mystery which shrouds the affair will never be pierced. The cord had been attached to the carpet-bag to lower it from the bridge, and thus avoid a splash in the river, the expectation being that it would drift away with the tide, and that thus all traces of the crime would be gone. The police have been actively engaged in endeavoring to find a clue to this mysterious crime, but, hitherto, without success, notwithstanding the offer of £300 reward and a pardon to any person not immediately concerned in the murder. From some unexplained reason their suspicions rest upon the locality south of the bridge, where a number of small streets have been haunts of vice for many years. It was there that the mysterious murder of Eliza Grimwood was committed sixteen years ago, to the perpetrators of which the only clue was a black glove left in the chamber of the frail and unfortunate victim, and the dimly seen figure of a retreating man. But, on the supposition of the Surry side being the scene of the tragedy, it is difficult to account for the carpet-bag having been brought from the opposite side, as it must have been carried a long way round, over some other bridge. Had the suspension bridge been selected, the bag and its ghastly contents might have drifted unseen into the German Ocean. These considerations point to the north side as the locality of the murder, and there are dens in the vicinity of Drury-lane and the mass of streets northward of Temple-bar where such a deed is as likely to have been committed as on the other side of the river, where a strict domiciliary search in the suspected streets has not resulted in the most trivial discovery.

The Projected Invasion of Central America by Walker.

From the London Post.

It is the common interest of England, of France, of the United States, in fact of all the commercial powers in the world, that the route across the Isthmus should be free, and not under the exclusive control of any one State. The arts of diplomacy have recently been exercised for the purpose of accomplishing this object, but the joint guarantees of the great powers, securing the neutrality of the communication through Panama or Honduras, are mere waste paper, when bodies of American citizens are permitted by the supineness of that Government, to invade, and plunder, and revolutionize the Central American States. It is well known that the South is the stronghold of Walker, and that there he obtains money, arms, and recruits. The Republics of Central America prohibit Slavery, and have entered into different treaties with this country, binding themselves never to admit the introduction of a system so infamous and inhuman. Walker appeals to the two strongest sympathies of the people of the South, namely, annexation of territory and extension of slavery. Hence his popularity—hence the disgraceful spectacle which his career presents—that of a man who only the other day was saved from the punishment which his crimes richly deserved by the interference of an American man-of-war, and is now permitted to return to the scene of his former piracies with something like the *éclat* of a hero. We hear, however, from another source, *that the doctrine which has been imputed* to General Cass is not likely to receive the sanction of the President, Mr. Buchanan. It is stated that the President has addressed to all the American Ministers at foreign Courts a confidential circular in which he declares that the principles of international law as regards neutrals shall be respected by his Government, and that any expeditions from the United States against countries with which that power is at peace shall be prevented by all legal means. If this statement be true, it is gratifying to observe that Mr. Buchanan, sensible of the responsibilities of the high office which he holds, no longer adheres to those extreme and lawless principles of foreign aggression of which the *Ostend* manifesto is a lasting and disgraceful memorial. It would be indeed curious that a country which has produced such men as Kent, Story and Wheaton—the last the greatest recognized authority on international rights and on international obligations—the ablest and most learned exponents of public law and of public justice, should sanction practices which, from their iniquity and barbarity, can only be paralleled by the private wars which disgraced the middle ages.

Tremendous Explosion, and Loss of One Thousand Lives.

We have been favored (says the *Sindian* of August 16th) with the following translation of a Persian letter, received from Joudpore, about the explosion of the magazine at that place: On the night of the 18th August, between the hours of twelve and two, heavy rain fell, accompanied with heavy peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, imparting to everything around a ghastly spectacle terrifying to behold. A few minutes after the scene was repeated with tenfold violence, and the people were greatly intimidated. In the fort belonging to the rajah, which is situate on a

hill constructed of stones of various dimensions and [illegible] This was struck with lightning, and some thousands of [illegible] of powder were exploded. The shock was so great that the walls of the fort and a temple and four ponderous gates were blown up in the air into a thousand pieces, destroying the houses and all the people living therein. Up to the time of writing, the remnants of the inhabitants were engaged in removing the dead [illegible] under those ruins. It was gleaned [illegible] of the place, that upwards of 1,[illegible] had already been taken out, and that others were also being removed. The domestic servants of the Rajah, as well as some Sepoys who were kept to guard the place, were all killed. Such a dreadful occurrence was never known in Joudpore before. The majority of the people were destroyed and otherwise injured. A stone weighing one [illegible] was picked up at Sooranuggar Talao, distance [illegible] miles from Joudpore, where the political agent resides. Another large stone fell as far as [illegible] at a place called Chowpasaney, where, falling on a house, it killed three people. The explosion was so severe, that for six miles around the people and houses sustained a shock.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

American Securities.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. report sales of United States 6s bonds and inscriptions of 97@98 at [illegible] State stocks not generally [illegible]. In regard to Railroad securities [illegible] give the current quotations. Messrs. [illegible] Bell, Son & Co. say: "During the past week the transactions in American State stocks have been few and unimportant, whilst there has been [illegible] in the market for Railway shares and bonds. The business, however, has been chiefly confined to those of the New York and Erie and Illinois Central lines, the prices of which have fluctuated considerably, the market, generally, closing with a [illegible] better appearance."

The London papers of Friday report the following sales on the preceding day: Illinois Central shares [illegible] discount for money; Illinois Central 6s of '75, [illegible] for money; Illinois Central 7s of '75, [illegible] for money; Illinois Central freeland of [illegible] discount for money; Michigan Central of '69, [illegible] for account; New-York Central 7s of '64, 87 for account; New-York Central shares, 64 for account; Erie shares, 18 for account; Erie 7s of '62, 65@64 for money; Erie Sinking Fund, 64 for money; Erie convertibles, 45@44½ for money.

London Markets.

Per Persia.] London, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857—2 P. M.

The unsettled state of the Money market has almost put a stop to business in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets, and prices of nearly all articles have declined. The demand for Money continues active, at 7 ₩ cent. per annum. Consols, 88⅝@88¾ for money, 88⅞@89 for account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1⅜d.; American Eagles, 76s. 3d. nominal; Mexican Dollars, 5s. [illegible]d.; Doubloons: Spanish, 76s. 6d.; South American, 75s. 6d.

Coffee—The market is quiet, but prices of English without change. A parcel of Chilian has been sold at [illegible]

Cochineal—Of 200 bags offered, only a few lots sold; Honduras Silver, [illegible] to good bold 3s. 7d.@[illegible]; Blacks, 4s. 9d.@[illegible]; Mexican Blacks, 4s. 4d.@[illegible]; Silver, 3s. 9d.; Teneriffe Blacks, 4s. 9d.

Corn—The market is quiet, and prices of Wheat [illegible] lower. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 58s. 6d. on 124,[illegible] qrs. returned. White American Wheat, 55s.@56s.; Red, 53s.@55s. ₩ qr. Flour—29s.@30s. ₩ bbl.

Cotton—Quiet; sales for the week 300 bales. At Liverpool the demand has fallen off. Sales for the week [illegible] bales; mid. Orleans is quoted 8¼d. ₩ lb.

Cocoa—100 bags Guayaquil sold at 110s.

Drugs, &c.—Castor Oil: of 600 cases and 250 casks at auction, about one-quarter sold at lower rates, the remainder held for full rates; good pale Bengal 6½d. [illegible]; seconds, 5½d.@[illegible]; yellow and straw, 4½d. [illegible]. Turmeric: 400 bags Madras sold from 23s. 6d. [illegible], and 1,000 bags Bengal from 55s.@56s. Gambier quiet: of 900 bales only the damaged sold, the [illegible] taken in at 16s. Shellac has declined 5s.@6s. ₩ cwt., and is dull at the decline. Quicksilver quiet at 1s. 11d. [illegible]

Hemp—Russian firmer; St. Petersburg Clean, £32. In Manila nothing to report.

Jute—[illegible] 1,100 bales at auction about one-third, offered "without reserve," sold at a decline of fully 20s. ₩ ton, viz.: £18 15s.@£20 for low and common, £20@£22 10s. for middling to good, and fine from £23 [illegible]

Indigo—Proprietors have shown much firmness, and prices are fully supported; 7,756 chests have now passed sale, of which 3,[illegible] have been withdrawn, 1,406 brought in, and 2,575 sold.

Iron—Very little demand for Welsh; we quote Rails and Bars nominally £7, f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig declined to 58s., but is now 60s. 6d.@61s.; for mixed Nos. on the Clyde, 57s. 6d.

Linseed—Imports during the week, 13,[illegible] qrs., mostly from the Black Sea and Azof, and in second hands. Sales have been very limited, either on the spot or for arrival, but prices are without material change.

Lead—[illegible] no change to report. New-York, in bbls., £10 15s.@£10 17s. 6d.; Boston, in bags, £10 [illegible]

Oils—In Fish nothing doing. Rape in limited demand, and prices have a downward tendency. Linseed is dull at 37s. 6d.@37s. 9d. Cocoa Nut dull at 42s.@[illegible]. Palm, 44s.@45s.

Spelter—Flat at £20 [illegible]

Rum—The market is dull and lower. 100 puncheons Demerara sold—fine at 2s. 6d.; good Bengal has been sold at 2s. 4d.

Rice—The public sales have been large, say upwards of 50,000 bags, and prices have further given way 6d. ₩ cwt., making about 1s. from the late highest point, at which, however, there is a disposition to buy. Of 25,304 bags Bengal offered about half sold at 10s. 6d.@12s. for low mid. to good mid. white, and 12s. 6d.@13s. for good and fine; 15,799 bags low Madras were bought in at 10s. 6d.; 1,802 bags Arracan at 10s. 6d. for Necranzie, and 10s. for Larong; 3,000 bags Bassein at 10s. 6d.; and 1,600 bags Rangoon at 11s. Privately 6,000 bags Java were reported at 11s. 3d.@11s. 6d., also 6,300 bags Bengal and 3,500 bags Madras 11s.@12s.

Molasses—A cargo of 450 hhds. clayed Cube sold afloat at 16s. for the Clyde.

Saltpetre—Sales have been effected at lower rates; 757 bags Bengal realized 40s. for 13 ₩ cent. refraction, [illegible] for 3½@4¾, and fine at 47s. 6d. for [illegible]

[illegible] only [illegible] Singapore sold. White is [illegible]

Sugar—[illegible] there is more inquiry, and the market closes with a better tone. Of West India 1,500 hhds. have been sold during the week, and 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India, at auction early in the week, were all withdrawn. Of Foreign the public sales have been numerous, comprising 1,401 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 100 hhds. Porto Rico, 50 hhds., 102 barrels St. Croix, and 14 boxes, 220 Guatemala; nearly the whole of which were withdrawn at the above decline; St. Croix sold at 43s. for good brown, 44s.@46s. for yellow; Porto Rico at 44s. [illegible] for brown and low yellow; Havana at 44s. 6d. [illegible] for brown and yellow, and at 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d. for brown; 500 hhds. Melado were likewise withdrawn, 30s. only being bid. Privately, 5,000 bags brown Siam were sold at 40s. for export; and 500 boxes and 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado sold, the former at 44s.@46s., and the latter at 41s.@43s. Three cargoes of Havana sold afloat for an outport, fully insured, 3,000 boxes No. 14 at 33s. 6d., 1,500 boxes No. 12½ at [illegible]s. 6d., and 1,470 boxes No. 10 at 31s. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st instant, compared with the same period last year:

	1856—Imports.	1857.
Chief Ports of Europe, lbs.	532,000,000	475,900,000
Great Britain, lbs.	688,000,000	703,700,000
Total	1,220,500,000	1,179,600,000
	1856—Stocks.	1857.
Chief Ports of Europe, lbs.	58,400,000	62,500,000
Great Britain, lbs.	100,700,000	122,100,000
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tea—Of 26,000 pkgs. offered at auction on the 13th and 14th inst., about 5,800 were Assams, which sold at 2d. ₩ lb. decline on previous prices. Of China Tea 4,000 pkgs. sold; common Congou at rather easier rates, present price 1s. [illegible]

Tallow—St. Petersburg Y. C. is flat at 58s. 6d.@57s. on the spot and for the year.

Tin—English without change; Blocks, 140s.; Bars, 141s. Foreign lower; Straits, 124s.@125s.; Banca 126s.@128s.

Turpentine—No sales of Rough. Spirits steady at 40s. for American casks. Whalebone—Nothing doing.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Havre Markets.

For the week ending Oct. 14.—Cotton—Sales of the week [illegible] bales, at about previous rates. New-Orleans tres ordinaire 125f. [illegible] unchanged, but lower at Paris and in the interior. Ashes quiet. Coffee very quiet. Groceries—The want of supplies prevented business. Sugars continued to decline. Rice inactive. Oils—Nothing doing and prices nominal.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular reports that the market opened buoyant and active under the Persia's advices, but the advance in the rate of discount by the Bank completely checked operations, and the market has been since almost in a state of abeyance. There has, however, been no disposition to press sales, and the decline has not exceeded ⅛d.@¼d. in the common qualities of American, whilst the useful middle qualities show less reduction. The sales of the week foot up 25,360 bales, including 6,500 to speculators and less than 1,000 to exporters. Fair Orleans, 9⅝d.; middling, 9⅛d. Stock on hand, 511,000 bales, including 360,000 American. Friday's business was 4,000 bales. Market closing quiet but steady.

At Manchester the business was very limited.

Breadstuffs—Flour unchanged since the departure of the Baltic. Red Wheat in good request at full rates. White quiet and unchanged. Corn in request for feeding purposes, and rather dearer. Mixed, 37s. [illegible]; Red Wheat, 7s. 3d.@9s. 1d.; White, 8s. [illegible], the latter price for choice, in retail.

Provisions—Beef steady and rather more doing. Pork quiet. Bacon in moderate demand at former rates. Lard dull at 70s. Tallow dull and 1s.@[illegible] lower on the week.

Produce—Ashes dull at 44s. for Pots, and 46s. for Pearls. Sugar, forced sales at 2s.@3s. decline. Coffee flat and rather lower. Rice quiet. Tea firm but inactive. Rosin steady at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. for common. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 39s. Linseed Oil is dull, sales at 36s. Cod Oil, £36@£38.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Site for a New-York Post-Office—Effect of the Panic on Government Movements—New Portrait of Washington—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

Postmaster-General Brown, having made an offer to the city authorities of New-York of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a Post-Office site in the Park, Mayor Wood addressed a communication to him, in reply, stating positively that *it could not be had*, and that the Common Council passed a resolution declaring that they *had no power or authority* to sell the Government any property for such a purpose.

This, perhaps, was the readiest medium by which the jobbers who are endeavoring to make a handsome speculation out of this Post-Office business could knock on the head a proposition which, if accepted, would end their hopes. Of course everybody will understand the insincerity of the answer returned to Gov. Brown. There are several ways in which the City can convey property to the Government, if desired. They sold the Brick Church property, have given away valuable lots for charitable purposes, and have very recently given the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum an almost perpetual lease of property at a nominal rent. What nonsense, then, to say that they have no power to transfer property to the Government.

If Fernando Wood and his coadjutors choose to have it so, they can cause a perpetual lease to be made to the United States, or the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may put a lot up at auction, and let the Government buy it in that way. If, by possibility, there is a shade of doubt in regard to power, that can be settled in half an hour in the same act of the Legislature, to release the property from taxation, which must be passed before the Government will accept the property.

There is nothing in the way of a location in the Park but jobbing, in one of two forms, or both. 1st. The hope of selling property to Government at speculative prices; and, 2d. The desire to speculate on early information of the contemplated location, when decided upon, by purchasing cheap adjoining property. This latter scheme will be the reliance of the jobbers if, as now anticipated, Mr. Buchanan insists on buying a site *somewhere* at low rates.

Fernando Wood, who has recently formed a new political copartnership with Isaac V. Fowler and Augustus Schell, desires that these two shall be appointed a commission to select the desired site. The money value of such a duty will be seen at a glance—as also the strong temptation to locate where the Commissioners can make the most money, rather than where the public will be best served. It is to be hoped that the President will not be deceived by such moves as this. Mr. Buchanan honestly desires to steer his Administration clear of all contact with official peculation, in any form; but he will need wary steps to avoid these cunning traps by which he is beset on every side.

Let your merchants be assured that, unless they bring public sentiment to bear in favor of a location in the Park, and compel the Common Council to listen to their wishes, the chances are ten to one that the Post-Office will go some distance further up town; for nowhere else, down town, than in the Park, is it at all likely that the price which Mr. Buchanan *intends* to pay will purchase a site.

There is an evident reaction going on in the Cabinet in relation to the policy to be pursued by the Executive branch of the Government with reference to the existing monetary crisis. At first a good deal of alarm was felt at the sudden falling off of the revenue, and the rapid depletion of the Treasury. Mr. Cobb's uneasiness doubtless was augmented by the fear that the turn of affairs would be availed of to raise a prejudice against his administration of the Treasury Department. He could hardly have failed to hear the suggestions quite current in private and political circles, questioning the prudence of his course, or charging him with a want of nerve to carry out the policy of redeeming all the stocks offered for redemption, until the surplus, including coin on deposit at the Mint and its branches, had been reduced to the limit named by Congress. While many considered the faith of the Government pledged to the latter course by the Secretary's advertisement calling in the stock, others were loud in denouncing the policy under which he went on redeeming, at a high rate of premium, in the midst of the panic, until it seemed to be evident that the Government would be compelled to go right into market again to raise the same money to meet current expenses.

These animadversions could hardly have failed to reach Mr. Cobb's ears,—and were calculated to add not a little to the perplexity consequent upon the unexpected embarrassment of financial affairs. But the fact that the Press has abstained from echoing these fault-findings, is the best possible evidence that the public opinion of which it is the organ, either approves the Secretary's course, or at least excuses it. That it is the duty of a wise Government to contribute in every legitimate manner to the relief of a people's monetary difficulties when the derangement is general, no one will deny. But those who find fault with the redemption of stocks at a premium, argue that the more democratic plan would have been to distribute the surplus among the people by increased activity in the prosecution of unfinished public works, thus furnishing employment to large numbers of laborers, instead of extending the relief to men of wealth, Banks and other moneyed corporations.

It may be answered that no harm has yet accrued, and that this latter plan may still be adopted in addition to what has already been done. "Contraction" by the Government is what is now feared; but that can be avoided by the issue of Treasury notes, which may be called in by the Government *for redemption at any time*, and which will be sure to bring out for circulation any quantity of idly hoarded specie. *The administration, if I mistake not*, is prepared to adopt this policy, if it should become necessary; but Mr. Cobb begins to think that our foreign debt will be pretty much settled within two or three months, by the cessation of *imports, and the demand abroad for cotton and* other exports,—and that then, the public revenue will again be large enough to meet the current expenses of the Government. In the meantime it is to be hoped that the United States Government will not find occasion practically to join in the panic, by needlessly assuming that it is unable to carry out the behests of Congress in the prosecution of needed public improvements, upon which thousands have relied for business and employment.

The last advices received from the steam-frigate *Niagara*, announce that she will get rid of the telegraph cable by the 10th of November, when she will start at once for home. On her arrival she will go out of commission immediately. The frigate *Congress*, flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, was expected to be at Spezzia by the 1st of November, where she will meet her orders to return to the United States. These will bring her home, probably, early in December. Mr. Forbes, of Boston, is here in relation to the little steamer he is building for Capt. Page's Parana River Exploring expedition. Mr. F. builds the vessel on his own account, and charters her to the Government. Although she is expected to draw only about two feet of water, her builder has concluded not to send her out in sections, as originally intended, but to complete her in Boston, and send her out on her own keel. The experiment certainly looks rather hazardous to a landsman.

I had the pleasure of examining an original portrait of General Washington, in this city, a few days since, which has never been mentioned, that I can remember, in any of the lectures or papers on the pictures of that illustrious man. At least, I have no recollection of any mention being made of a profile portrait, such as that to which I refer. The evidences of its originality are circumstantial rather than direct, but, at the same time, are very decided. The late Mr. Custis, of Arlington, always maintained that this picture—which was bought at Alexandria, in 1820, at an auction sale of the effects of an absconding artist—was not only an original portrait and perfect likeness, but that it really belonged to the Washington family; and it is supposed, that it had been borrowed from Mount Vernon by the delinquent painter for the purpose of copying.

As the costume represented is the continental uniform, the picture could not have been painted earlier than 1775, and Mr. Custis was decided in the opinion that it was taken between 1775 and 1780, as in the latter year the General obtained a set of false teeth, which brought the upper lip out to its natural position. In the portrait the lip is slightly fallen, as was the General's prior to that time. The name of the artist is not known. Critics pronounce its style German, and the impression is that it was painted by Wertmuller, who prosecuted his art of painting in Philadelphia, between the years above mentioned. A friend of mine, here, had in his possession a portrait of an ancestor, painted by Wertmuller sometime between 1775 and 1780,—the original having been induced to order it by seeing one of General Washington, which the artist had just finished. Both pictures are profiles, and there is a striking similitude in their style, leading one naturally to the conclusion that they are the work of one and the same pencil. If the Washington portrait herein referred to is *not* the original painted by Wertmuller, what has become of the latter?

It will be remembered that most of the portraits of Washington present to view a massive, square forehead. I have myself heard the late Mr. Custis say that they were all wrong in this respect—that the General's forehead, instead of being square and full, receded. Howdon's statue, acknowledged to be the best likeness of the great original ever made, fully bears out Mr. Custis' assertion. In it the forehead recedes almost on a direct line with the nose—the head getting its massiveness in height rather than breadth. The profile portrait is in perfect keeping with Howdon's statue, in every lineament. In its drawing, coloring and shading,—softened by time,—it is all that can be desired. The expression of its dark hazel eye is especially admired by all who see it. While great care has been taken by the artist in treating the head and features, the colors used in the drapery are thrown on with a carelessness quite displeasing to the near observer; but light and distance blend them admirably, securing a fine effect. This interesting relic is now in the possession of an honest mechanic of Washington, who has held fast to it through many an hour of adversity, but who may be compelled to part with it during this season of general financial distress. It ought to be purchased for some public institution, or for the gallery of some private and wealthy gentleman, like one in your City who some time since gratified his taste and patriotism at once by possessing himself of the Claypoole copy of Washington's Address.

S.

News from South America.

By way of England we have received advices from Buenos Ayres to Sept. 1, Montevideo to Sept. 6, and Rio Janeiro to Sept. 14.

No political news from Buenos Ayres. Business in general dull, and hardly any freight for vessels. The Money market had a downward tendency. Latest quotation: Spanish dollars, 24 currency; doubloons, 324 each.

At Rio the Coffee market was animated, but quotations slightly reduced. Wines without alteration. Discount market unchanged. In Exchange, transactions on London had been of some importance, chiefly at 27¼, at which it remains firm.

The *Petropolis* steamer arrived at Pernambuco Sept. 14, and the *Victor Emmanuel*, from Genoa, on the 15th. Sugar had declined in price at Pernambuco; Muscovados, 2,800 to 3,300; whites, 3,600 to 4,600. The new crop had commenced.

Cottons had again advanced. About 130,000 pounds had passed for this steamer in exchange, at rates varying from 27⅜ to 27¼, closed flat at 20¼; 60 days.

Obituary.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* announces the death in that city of Mr. Joseph Congdon, at the age of 57 years. For twenty-six years he officiated as Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, of New-Bedford.

A Random Shot.—The New-York Times attempts to pervert a jocular paragraph in this paper about Mr. Chas. Mackay's visit to America, into a reflection upon Southern hospitality, and advises that gentleman to "confine himself to a part of the country where they do not take so gloomy a view of the financial crisis as they appear to do down South." If Mr. Mackay thinks fit to act upon this suggestion, for one, we will not die of grief; but should he, (as we take for granted he will,) extend his rambles to these "decidedly ungracious and inhospitable" regions, we promise him that he will not be molested. As to the comparative complexion of affairs, North and South, "at this particular juncture," we are content to appeal to the facts, and refer our readers to the article in another column. A Virginia overseer once wrote his employer to this effect: "We have not made more than a half-crop this year, but, thank God! our neighbors have not made any, which is some consolation." Although we are far from exulting in the reflection, yet it is a source of congratulation that our condition is not quite as gloomy as that of our Northern neighbors, in so far as it demonstrates the superior excellence of our institutions.—*Richmond South.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue inactive, yet quoted firm at $6@$6 12½ for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 26c.@27c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are in fair request at steady rates.

COAL—The demand is moderate, and prices are barely sustained.

COFFEE—Is quiet and languid. Java, 16½c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@12c½.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10¼c., cash; Native Ceylon, 13c., and Laguayra at 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Sales by auction: 440 bags Maracaibo, stained and damaged, 8½c.@10½c. cash, with 50 bags Laguayra, stained and damaged, at 11½c.@11 31-100c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Owing to the scarcity of this commodity no movements are transpiring and prices remain entirely nominal. Our available supply is down to 1,500 bales, against 36,300 bales same time last year.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Oct. 21:

		Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857		7,321
Arrived past three days	10,588	
Arrived previously	141,569	—152,157
Total		159,478
Exported past three days	10,110	
Exported previously	36,689	—46,799
Stock on hand and on shipboard		112,679

FISH—Dry Cod are salable and firm at $3 25@$3 75, mainly within the range, ₩ cwt. Nothing new in other kinds.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 40c.@44c., cash, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in fair request, at old rates. Sales, 6,650 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 60@$4 75
Extra State	4 90@ 5 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 60@ 4 70
Superfine Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Fancy Ohio	4 85@ 4 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 25
Extra Ohio	5 10@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 50

Canadian is unaltered. Sales 600 bbls. superfine to extra, at $4 85@$6 75 ₩ bbl. Southern Flour is salable and steady. The transactions include 1,100 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 30@$7 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and nominal at $3 25@$4 00 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 25@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2@$2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The market is pretty well supplied, but the demand is tame, and prices are heavy. Sales by auction, 1,267 boxes layer Raisins, $2 50@$2 55; 880 boxes bunch Raisins, $2 [illegible]; 1,000 half boxes bunch Raisins, $1 12½@$1 15; 2,532 quarter boxes bunch Raisins, 52½c.@57½c.; and 203 boxes Plums, 75c.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and firmer. Sales, 74,500 bushels, including fair White Canadian, $1 25; inferior to fair White Western, $1 [illegible]@$1 30; inferior to good Red Western, 98c.@$1 16; mixed Western, $1 12½; choice White Southern, $1 50@$1 53; and handsome amber-colored Southern, $1 32 ₩ bushel. Corn is scarce and needed. Sales, 12,000 bushels mixed Western, 70c.@72c., mainly 70c. ₩ bushel. Sales small lots of Rye, 75c.@80c., with 5,[illegible] bushels Barley, 72½c.@80c. ₩ bushel. Oats are more freely offered than purchased, at 46c.@49c. for Western; 48c.@52c. for State; 38c.@40c. for Jersey; and 32c.@38c. for Southern, ₩ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 24.

	Receipts.	Shipments by Lake.
Flour, bbls.	2,312	799
Wheat, bushels	113,516	285,760
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	3,090	—
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	—

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 27.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls.	5,160	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	46,616	54,601
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	18,000	9,944

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 24 and 25.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, barrels	479	3,750
Wheat, bushels	18,967	33,767
Corn, bushels	—	23,224

The quantity of produce known as being on the way from the Upper Lakes for Oswego, N. Y., includes 1,300 bbls. Flour, and 167,136 bushels of Wheat.

HAY—Sales, 400 bales River at 50c.@55c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Quiet and nominal. Stock, 297,396, against 4,650 same time last year, and 16,800 same time in 1854.

HOPS—Dull and heavy at 5c.@6c. for crop of 1857 ₩ lb.

IRON—Inactive and nominal.

LATHS—Eastern, 90c. cash, ₩ M.

LEAD—Neglected.

LEATHER—Sole is plenty and drooping, in the absence of any considerable inquiry.

LIME—Rockland 75c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues very quiet, at our quotations: Porto Rico, 28c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23½c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 40c.@45c. ₩ gallon. Sales by auction, 430 bbls. Sugar-house Syrup, at 22c.@23c. cash, ₩ gallon. Only 11 bbls. new crop were received in New-Orleans from the 16th to 21st inst., which were disposed of at 45c.@48c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are dull and heavy. Spirits Turpentine is in limited demand and is worth but 36c.@38c., cash, ₩ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in request and is steady at 62c.@63c. for American, ₩ gallon. Other kinds are inactive at old quotations; 400 bbls. Crude Sperm were sold in New-Bedford during the week ending Oct. 26, at a price somewhat below the previous week's currency, for cash. No movement in Crude Whale there.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales only in small lots, at $20 50@$21 for Mess, and $16 50@$16 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10½c.@11½c. for Hams, and 9¼c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon, 10½c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Lard continues heavy and unsettled. The transactions since our last embrace 170 bbls., inferior to choice, at 9c.@13c. ₩ lb. Beef is depressed and declining. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls. in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 50 for extra Western do.; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$21 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese is salable, and firm at 6c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request at our quotations: $3@$4 25 for inferior to choice, ₩ 100 lbs. Savannah received 16,150 bushels, and exported 562 tcs. of Rice, during the week ending Oct. 24. The range of prices there on the 24th inst., was from 3⅛c.@3⅝c. cash, ₩ lb.

CIGARS—Sales by auction, 200,000 real Havana, at $16@$32, cash, ₩ M.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at former rates. Sales, 600 hhds. Cuba, in lots, at from 6½c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 10,000 lbs. Prime, at 9¼c.@10c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are in limited request at about previous quotations.

TIN—Dull and heavy.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet steady here. In Richmond, Va., with lighter offerings and an improved demand, prices advanced a shade during the present week. Lugs, $4½@$6½; and Leaf, $6½@$12½. Receipts during the week, in Richmond, 12 hhds., against 46 hhds., same week last year. Sales in New-York, by auction, to-day, 222 bales Kentucky Strips, at 4c.@5½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 325 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 20½c.@21c., cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Are rather less active,—owing in part to the enhanced claims of shipowners. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ₩ bushel; Rosin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₩ tc.; and heavy goods 17s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Ship *Gen. Cushing*, 700 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., at about $9,000; a brig from St. Mary's, Ga., to Demerara, lumber, $11; a schooner to Malaga, Flour, 85c.; one from St. John's River, Fla., to a Windward island, lumber, $12; one from Jacksonville to Guadeloupe, $11 30; one from Jacksonville to St. Croix, $10; one, 120 tons, to Port au-Platt and back, $1,050; ship *Mary Robinson*, 1,300 tons, to San Francisco (to succeed the *Web-Foot* in Coleman's Line); and a brig from Norfolk to Guadaloupe, on terms not made public.

Buffalo Hog Market, Oct. 27.

There are few coming forward as compared with last year at this time, as indicated by the returns we receive, but the total received by lake to Oct. 1, was fully equal to same time last year.

The demand is very moderate, and sales are mostly in retail.

Receipts at Cussaw's Yards for the week ending Oct. 27, 1857.

Shipped to Eastern Markets	135
Taken for Buffalo Market	206
Left over last week	487

Sales 40 corn hogs, at 6½c.; 160 do. at 5½c. retail.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

There was another decline in the price of cattle this week, but few beeves having been sold for more than $10 ₩ 100 lbs.; this is a reduction of about 50 cents. The supply amounted to 1,200 head, nearly all of which were sold at from $8@$9, $9½ and $10 ₩ 100 lbs.

Sheep—The demand for Sheep was quite lively and all offered, 5,500 head, were disposed of at from $3@$4½ each for fat Sheep, and from $2@$3 for store Sheep.

Hogs—This market was well supplied, about 2,500 head having been offered, all of which were sold at from $8½@$9½ ₩ 100 lbs. The market was quite lively and the swine offered were in excellent condition.

Cows and Calves—The demand for cows continues good, and high prices are realized for good milch cows. The sales amounted to 300 head, at from $40@$65 for milch cows, and from $25@$35 for dry cows.

LOST AND FOUND.

TAKE NOTICE.—LOST—A MORTGAGE FOR land in Monroe County, Illinois, together with four promissory notes, drawn by Friedrich Walhause in favor of John J. Bishoff; said notes were dated on 20th of April, 1855, for $400 each. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate said notes, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid on the return of said notes to HENRY SONHORB, corner of 54th-st. and 9th-av., and no questions asked.

$10 REWARD.—STOLEN OR LOST, TWO boxes of physician's instruments, from No. 5 Bleecker-st., on the morning of the 26th of October. The parties returning the same will receive the above reward. No questions asked.

PROOF-SHEETS LOST—IN A WALL-STREET stage, some weeks ago. The finder will leave them at the office of the Times. S. A. VAUGHAN.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market. TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 28 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

STATIONERY.

J. & H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 295 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. John's River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well-known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.

Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

KEROSENE OILS AT NO. 80 BEAVER-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY: THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, FOR NOVEMBER. CONTENTS.

Douglas Jerrold: Personal Reminiscences. [illegible] Sancta Philomena. [illegible] The Manchester Exhibition. [illegible] The Chemist's Complaint. [illegible] The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table; Every Man his own Boswell. Illusions. The City of Tezcuco. [illegible] Veil. [illegible], A Modern Reformer. British India. [illegible] by Marriage. The Origin of Didactic Poetry. The Financial Flurry. [illegible] The Round Table. Literary Notices. Music.

Price 25 cents a number or $3 a year. Subscribers remitting $3 in advance to the publishers will receive the work for one year, post paid, to any part of United States within 3,000 miles.

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IMMENSE AMOUNT OF MONEY WON BY MR. TEN BROECK IN ENGLAND. GREAT TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN HORSES OVER ALL EUROPEAN HORSES!! For full particulars of the late Race see PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES. READY THIS MORNING. FOR SALE BY ALL THE NEWS AGENTS. Price 6 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be secured to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 25 William-st.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, ONE THAT has been established about 20 years. It is located in the business part of the City, is a first-rate stand, and a good opportunity for any one acquainted with the business. Terms made easy. Real Estate or Stocks taken in exchange. Address O., Times office.

FOR A SMALL SUM YOU CAN BUY an Intelligence Office, doing a good business. The particulars will be given, and the books can be seen, by applying to W. W. CAIRNS, No. 24 2d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—THREE SECOND-HAND TEN-PIN Alleys. Address BOWLING, this office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $10,000, PROPER SEcurities. Address ADAMS, Broadway Post-Office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS OR MERCHANTS WANTING A SAFE INVESTMENT.—For sale, 40 vacant lots in the 1st Ward of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., commanding a fine view of the Lake and Bay. These lots are situated on an elevation of from 50 to 75 feet above the level of the Lake, and are now coming into market for first-class residences. There is no city in the West that has increased more steadily for ten years, or has a better basis for a continued growth than Milwaukee. Without any railroad facilities, until within the last three years, its population has increased from 7,000 in 1845, to 40,000 in 1857. With its present railroad advantages and enjoying the best harbor on the Lake, its future growth may be judged of. If preferred by the purchaser, a well-assorted stock of Dry Goods at market prices would be taken as part payment in lieu of cash, to the amount of $25,000 to $30,000. Balance in payments of one, two and three years, with interest semi-annually at 7 per cent. Title to the above property indisputable. For further particulars, address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,207, Cincinnati Post-Office.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS FOR SALE for cash, or first-class City property at prices that will pay a large profit to any purchaser. It will be shown conclusively to any party desiring to purchase that each acre will average in timber standing from $30 to $50 per acre, exclusive of the value of the land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF GREENBURG, County of Westchester, the homestead of the late Captain JOHN ROMER will be sold at auction on the 31st October, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at his late residence. The farm contains 100 acres. The distance from steamboat landing and depots 2½ miles to Irvington and 3½ miles from Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry, and White Plains.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A NICE SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 109 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, wash trays, gas and all the gas fixtures, &c., &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of TERENCE KORN, No. 122 East 24th-st., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 P. M.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 22 Broadway, extending from Broadway 169 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—HOUSE AND FURNITURE, UNTIL 1ST of May next. The house is brown stone front with all the modern improvements; furniture in complete order. Situated in West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., is one of the best locations in the City. Rent $150 per month. Address P. H., *Times* office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO A PRIVATE family only, in 28th-st., near 4th-av.; 3-story; twelve rooms, with the improvements, in perfect order. Rent $125 per month. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., before 9 or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS AT No. 38 University-place.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In house No. 448 Water-st., second and third floors, well lighted, plenty of power, spacious and easy of access, suitable for almost any kind of manufacturing business. Will be let on good terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS. WANTED, A plot of ground between Broadway, Bowery, Canal-st. and the Park, as a site for a first-class building for manufacturing purposes, stores, &c. The dimensions to be 100 feet by 200 feet, or 200 feet square; to front on three streets, or open on all fronts preferred. Parties having such property to dispose of will please forward diagrams and statements with lowest price, to METTAM & BURKE, Architects, Office No. 18 City Hall place.

N. B.—None but bona fide owners will be treated with.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STEWARDESS FOR A STEAMER, 4 girls to travel to Europe and Havana, 2 girls to go to California, a clerk for a bookstore, 2 salesmen, 2 conductors, a clerk for a steamer, 2 express drivers, 2 boys to learn trades, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 2 porters, 4 men for factories. Apply to GILLEN & CO., 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS HOUSE SERVANT, who thoroughly understands his business; a Protestant preferred. No one need apply unless well recommended, having lived at least a year in his last place. Apply to J. STODDARD, No. 6 Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LADIES' MAID who thoroughly understands her business, including hair dressing. Apply to J. STODDARD, No. 29 Clarenden Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO TIDY GIRLS, with five years' city references, one as waiter and chambermaid or as regular chambermaid, and the other as cook; makes bread, understands meats and poultry, does up linens in style; wages 6 dollars to each. City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT man, with undoubted City references from his former employers in this City and County, as coachman and groom. Is a careful hand over horses, which his late employer, a member of Congress, will testify. Will go in the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for three days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has good city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West 18th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; is a most excellent baker and pastry; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 22d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF RESPECTABILITY, a situation as lady's maid; is a good hair dresser; the best of City references; has no objections to leave the City; has spent several seasons South. Apply at Mme. BISHOP'S, No. 282 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of work; has an excellent recommendation from her last place, where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 62 Dennett, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; is a first-rate dressmaker, and can cut and fit well; understands all kinds of sewing; is willing to make herself useful. Apply to her present employer, at No. 143 Madison-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable Protestant young man; will be found willing and obliging and has the best of City reference; will go for wages to suit the times. Apply at No. 290 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting dresses. Can be seen this week at No. 176 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and plain sewer, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; is a Protestant. Good recommendations given. Call for this week at No. 128 East 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXCELLENT AND [illegible] Protestant woman, [illegible] to do chamberwork and [illegible]

WANTED—BY A FIRST RATE COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; is [illegible] man who understands her business [illegible] excellent baker, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and would have no objection to a place a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 38 East 18th-st., between [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A [illegible] understands English and American cooking, all kinds of meats, poultry, fish, and all kinds of [illegible] soufles, pickling and preserving; [illegible] City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE [illegible] Protestant women, one to cook, wash and iron—bakes bread, pies, cakes, &c. The other as chambermaid and seamstress. Both have the best City reference, and have no objection to go any distance in the country. Call or address, for two days, [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as nurse and seamstress, by a genteel American girl; also as good cook, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waitress, [illegible] a first-class cook, or laundress; and to do general housework, by very competent civil girls. Call at No. 75 [illegible] av., in the Bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE[illegible] Protestant nurse, is fully capable to take entire care of an infant from its birth; is fond of children and accustomed to the care of them. [illegible] for two days at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or laundress, and to assist with washing and ironing; or, as nurse and seamstress; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived three years; can be seen at No. [illegible] West [illegible], between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE WORKING GIRLS, situations to cook, wash and iron, and [illegible] able and willing to work, and give the best of reference; also, a neat girl as nurse or chambermaid [illegible] would go to the country. Call at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A COOK'S PLACE BY A YOUNG woman who is an excellent cook and baker; understands pastry and desserts, and would assist in washing and ironing if required. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a steady, competent woman; is a good baker, understands meats and poultry, jellies and pastry; also to do light work by her daughter, a girl of 12; call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store. Has good City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, (sisters,) to do the whole work of a family, and, by a Protestant nurse; can bring up a child from its birth; five years' reference [illegible] days at No. 24 2d-av., Bible House, where they have nothing to pay.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid; is an excellent washer and ironer; has lived for the last 4 years in her last place; good City reference; is accustomed to live in a large family; call at No. 179 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RE[illegible] American woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the City or country; would take charge of a farmer's house; understands making cheese and butter. Call, for two days, No. 84 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter; would have no objection to do the housework of a small private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 149 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a good plain cook, and good baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 27th-st., first floor, back room, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A MONTHLY NURSE, JUST DISengaged, wishes to make an engagement with some ladies or an invalid gentleman or lady. Has taken the charge of the sick. Has the best of recommendations. Call at No. 11 3d-av., corner 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress. Can cut and fit children's clothing and make herself generally useful; can give satisfactory reference from her last place. Call, or send till engaged at No. [illegible] Barrow-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A SMART GIRL OF FOURTEEN, a situation of mind a baby, or wait on a lady who boards. Can sew neatly, or make herself otherwise useful. Can give most respectable references. Can be seen until engaged, at No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress and to do plain sewing; if required; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 20th-st., near 9th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid, by a Protestant; understands dressmaking, and has good references; would like to go South, or would go in the country; can give good City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its various branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 48 West 13th-st., near [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can come highly recommended from her last place. Call for two days at No. 1,003 Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, wishing to return to England, would like to engage with a family going there, as compensation for her services, she would expect her passage paid. Can be seen at No. 36 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, one as cook, and to wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 323 7th-av., north of 28th-st., 2d floor, back room. Has two years' reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best of City and country reference; has no objections to the country. Address J. A., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant man, in a private family; he understands his business in all respects; has the best of reference. Any commands left at MR. TELFORD'S, No. 1 3d-av., for J. B., will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 132 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing, and give satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 94½ Barrow-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as cook, who understands all kinds of baking; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good City reference; has no objection to a short distance into the country. Call for two days at No. 686 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing or plain sewing. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 West 41st-st., 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business. Good reference. Apply at No. 45 West [illegible] st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family as waiter; is fully competent to do his business; the best of City reference from the first families. Apply at No. 136 [illegible], near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PERSON, A SITuation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or children's nurse. Good City reference. Apply for two days at No. [illegible] West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 107 Smith-st., Brooklyn, in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family. Good City reference given. Apply at No. [illegible] st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, or do plain sewing, or take care of children; good reference. Call at No. [illegible] between 2d and 3d avs. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook or laundress, in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible], between 8th and 9th-avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; call at No. 159 West 20th-st., near [illegible] floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman—a situation in a small private family to plain cook, wash and iron. The best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 167 [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing, and to take care of children; good City reference. Apply at No. 133 Amity-st., rear for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH WOman, in a private family; will make herself generally useful; speaks German, French and English. Apply to Mme. Louise, No. 40 City Hall-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid [illegible] City reference. Can be seen for two days [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 36 Christopher-st., in the store.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance;—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles intending to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may not be used for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing about $1,200,000 in specie. Large shipments may also be expected by coming steamers. Money matters in England wore a brighter aspect; the great pressure for discount at the Bank had moderated, and the resolution of the Directors, not to impose any further restrictions on accommodation, of itself created confidence and encouraged more healthy feeling. A great deal, however, depended on expected arrivals from the United States. All over the continent of Europe the pressure is severely felt. At Vienna there was a commercial as well as a monetary crisis, and several leading houses had suspended payment. Similar reports reach us from Lisbon; and in Brussels and Hamburg, the Banks had advanced their rates of Discount. At the latest date Consols remained firm at 88 13-16 and the French funds were slightly better. There had been heavy receipts of Gold from Australia.

There is no political news of importance by this arrival. It is announced that the ministerial crisis at Madrid was over, and that General Armero had been called upon to form a new ministry.

The mails from Bombay and Calcutta had reached London, and they give a still more encouraging view of the Indian mutinies. The accounts received from the interior of Delhi concur in representing the besieged as nearly worn out. Twenty-four carts-full of persons from the city had been sent away on one occasion. The *Times* correspondent, in a letter dated Bombay, Sept. 17, does not doubt that his next letter will convey the news that Delhi has fallen. As to Lucknow, the Indian authorities deem themselves justified, for the first time, in expressing confident opinions upon its speedy relief. The reinforcements under Sir JAMES OUTRAM would come under General HAVELOCK's command, the former accompanying them in his political capacity only. The next mail from India, due in about a week, may be expected to bring most important intelligence.

The late long-continued northeast storm, it was feared, would be productive of many wrecks upon our coast; thus far, however, no intelligence of any serious disaster has been received, greatly to the relief of many of the Insurance Companies. Some knowing ones hint that the hard times, and the possibility that insurance offices might not prove solvent in case of a heavy run, might have had some influence in saving vessels.

The cattle markets were only moderately supplied yesterday, but owing to the falling off in the demand for beef, prices remained at about last week's figures, except for a few prime cattle, of which there was a scarcity. The offering of beeves at Forty-fourth-street were 1,987, and the total City receipts for the week ending yesterday, 2,981, which is 178 below the preceding week, and about 600 less than the weekly average for 1856. This is just about the decline in the demand, from the forced or voluntary economy introduced into the family arrangements in the City. The general quality of the beef cattle sold yesterday was poor. Prices ranged from 9½c.@11c. @11½c. ℔ lb net for a few of the best offered, and from that down to 7c.@8c. The yards were cleared at sun-down, and the prospect for supplies beyond the State is not very favorable for the next market day. Cows are very low, the "suspension" of many of the distilleries having cut off a large source of cow-feed. It is reported that a number of the owners of still-feeding Cows are paying the distilleries the difference in the present and former price of whisky in order to keep them going, and thus supply the fountains of "pure milk."

The General Produce Markets exhibited no remarkable changes yesterday. A fair business was transacted in flour at steady rates. Wheat was active, and Corn quiet,—each closing rather more firmly. The depression and irregularity in the Provision trade were unabated. Nothing really new transpired in cotton, groceries, or freights. The number of vessels in port was 727 of all classes.

The Republican County Convention for the County of New-York met last night at No. 18 Fourth-avenue, CHARLES A. DANA, Esq., in the Chair. Immediately on the organization of the meeting, a letter was read from Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, the Republican candidate for District-Attorney, asking leave to withdraw from the nomination, that the fusion with the American Party might be rendered complete, and DANIEL ULLMAN stand as the sole candidate of both parties. A long and noisy debate ensued, which resulted in a *viva voce* vote, each delegate naming the man of his choice. The result was 60 votes for ULLMAN, 21 for E. DELAFIELD SMITH, and 1 vote for ISAAC DAYTON. It was moved that the nomination of ULLMAN be made unanimous, but this was not carried. A Committee of five was appointed to wait on the American Convention and inform them of the nomination.

The American General Committee met last evening at No. 187 Bowery, with ZOPHAR MILLS in the Chair, and C. A. WHITIKER acting as Secretary. They directed that three delegates be appointed from each Ward, to meet at No. 187 Bowery on the 18th of November, for the purpose of nominating Supervisors. Messrs. REYNOLDS, COWEN, CASE, ARMSTRONG, MEREDITH, PALMER and the President were appointed to prepare and report an address to the American Party, and the Committee then adjourned to meet again on Friday, at their rooms in Lispenard-street.

The Whig General Committee held a meeting last evening at No. 106 Fourth-avenue, and made the following nominations: Wm. Mitchel and C. A. Peabody for the Superior Court; J. S. Bosworth and H. E. Pierpoint for the Supreme Court; Henry H. Hilton for Judge of the Common Pleas; Alexander [illegible] for Recorder; Wm. H. Brown for Judge of the Marine Court, and S. L. Hutchings for Register. Committees were appointed to make arrangements for a ratification meeting, to be held on Saturday evening, and to confer with the other Conventions to-morrow evening.

The Directors, Bondholders and Stockholders of the Erie Railroad had another meeting last night at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, which was addressed by Mr. LATHERS, Mr. SIMON B. ROBBINS, Mr. AUGUSTUS H. DUGANNE, Mr. HENRY O'REILLY, Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, and others. Mr. LATHERS reported that the subscriptions for the new six-million loan amounted to somewhere about a million. He urgently represented the necessity of immediate action on the part of both bondholders and stockholders, and exhibited the advantage of their at once raising the requisite sum. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. DREW, who holds a mortgage on the Erie Road of a million and a half, and signifies his intention of giving up his chattel mortgage on receiving subscriptions of a million to meet his indorsements, and gives the assurance that he will accept the fourth mortgage bonds as collateral security for the remaining $500,000.

Notwithstanding the commercial pressure, the Southern Aid Society has paid upwards of $10,000 to missionaries, who have preached the Gospel to the destitute in the South. The *Society's Anniversary is held this evening in* Dr. ADAMS' Church.

The Police Commissioners held no meeting yesterday, owing to Gen. NYE's continued illness, and the absence of Mayor WOOD and Mr. CHOLWELL. It was announced that a meeting would be held at 1½ o'clock to-day, provided a quorum could be obtained.

The second Anniversary Festival of the American Juvenile Temperance Society was well attended at the City Assembly Rooms last night. After the substantials,—spread on 50 tables,—were disposed of, the President, JAMES T. ALLEY, Esq., delivered an address, and the Secretary, J. B. DUNN, Esq., read his report. Since the first public meeting, Oct. 13, 1856, the Society has held 317 public meetings; enrolled 3,280 children and 610 adults; brought into the Sabbath Schools 144 children and into the church 39 new members. 15,000 Temperance papers have been circulated, and similar societies established in several of the adjoining States. Rev. Drs. ASA D. SMITH and S. H. TYNG, MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Esq., and others, spoke briefly for the cause. The Harmonia Club, conducted by JOHN W. CRANE, Jr., furnished fine music for the occasion.

The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, held their anniversary meeting on Wednesday evening in Rev. Dr. Smith's Church, corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue. The attendance was not very numerous. From the report it appeared that the receipts of the past year have been $18,085 43. Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, and Rev. Dr. POOR, of Newark, addressed the meeting suitably. Dr. Cox having resigned, his place was filled by Rev. Mr. HOGARTH, as one of the Board of Directors; otherwise the officers for the past year were reappointed.

Counsel for the Long Island Railroad Company, indicted for maintaining a nuisance on Atlantic-street, moved yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Judge STRONG, for a change of venue, on the ground that an impartial trial cannot be had in Kings County. The motion was opposed, and the argument was postponed until some time when Judge EMOTT is present.

A meeting of German Democrats was called last evening, at the corner of Court and Butler streets, Brooklyn, for the purpose of nominating SAMUEL GARRISON, Esq., for Sheriff, and making up a mixed ticket. The "regulators" were present in full force, and prevented the objects of the meeting from being carried out.

The Republicans in Kings County held a meeting last evening in Museum Hall. The attendance was large, and interesting addresses were made by Hon. ABIJAH MANN, Gen. DURYEE and others.

The dry-goods store of T. F. MURPHY & Co., No. 173 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was entered at an early hour yesterday morning by burglars and robbed of property valued at $5,000. The burglars effected an entrance through the sky-light in the rear-extension of the store.

GEORGE INNES, a landscape painter, residing in India-street, Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday evening, by taking strychnine. He was pumped out in time to save his life. Pressure in the money market is said to have been the cause.

From Kansas.

We have further interesting and important information from Kansas this morning. The proclamation of Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON, rejecting the returns from Johnson County on the ground of fraud, informality and illegality, is a clear, bold and manly document. It deliberately discards every thought of party advantage, and vindicates the right of the People of Kansas to the free and fair expression of their will at the ballot-box. Gov. WALKER is entitled to the more credit for the spirit thus manifested, from the fact that the treatment he has received at the hands of the Free-State men, since the commencement of his administration, has been neither generous nor just. We are confident that his course will command the approval of the great body of the people, of all sections and of all parties, whose regard for the public welfare overrides their partisan zeal.

The correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican* brings us an explanation of the reported Lecompton protest against the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention. It seems that Gen. LANE, in one of the strange moods to which he seems to be addicted, had concocted a plan for dispersing the Convention *by force* and destroying Lecompton:—and had actually summoned some thousands of his followers throughout the Territory to Lecompton for that purpose! A public meeting of the citizens was called, and LANE did not hesitate openly to avow his plans, which were also stated in detail by Captain WALKER and several other Free-State men to whom he had revealed them. Some of the active but more moderate of the party, alarmed as well as disgusted by LANE's proceedings, proposed a protest against the reassembling of the Convention, instead of its dispersion:—and this course was adopted, after full discussion, and with great unanimity.

It was intimated at this meeting that Gov. WALKER would probably convene an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of depriving the Convention of all power to plunge the affairs of the Territory into fresh confusion. Gen. LANE, who has probably done more than any other ten men to prevent a peaceful settlement of the Kansas question, has undoubtedly forfeited all his influence with the judicious members of his own party, and will cease to be conspicuous as a leader in the politics of the Territory. He has never commanded the confidence of the Free-State men, and at the outset of his career was openly and earnestly denounced by them:—but his activity, pertinacity, eloquence and military skill forced him upon them at a time when all these qualities were needed in self-defence. He may be a useful ally, in times of difficulty but he has proved himself a dangerous friend in times of peace.

The correspondent of the *Republican*, which is a decided Pro-Slavery paper, states that the Legislative Assembly is entirely in the hands of the Free-State men,—that the mass of the people are satisfied with the result, and that the troubles of Kansas are at an end. The whole country will heartily rejoice at such a consummation.

Checks upon Over-Trading.

There can be no doubt that if reckless speculation, over-trading, and extravagant living could be put down by exhortation and remonstrance, we should, long ago, have seen the end of them. Our commercial adventurers have had line upon line and precept upon precept, without, if we should judge from our situation at this moment, being one whit improved thereby. The pulpit and the press have alike exhausted their ammunition *in the vain attempt* to stay the advance of the desperate horde who daily seek fortune at "the mouth of Hell." *We should feel vastly more surprised* at the barrenness of the results wrought by so much rhetoric and so much indignation, if we were not hourly witnesses of the stolid equanimity with which men bear to be denounced *en masse*.

The voice of warning sounds feeble in the ears of multitudes. Sins that appall us in the closet, lose their terrors when sympathy shoots from a thousand eyes, and is heard in a thousand voices. If we mean to check the spirit of gambling and extravagance which is undermining the national credit, deteriorating the national character, which once in every decade brings us to the brink of bankruptcy, and consigns vast numbers of the innocent to distress or ruin, we must find some means of stigmatizing individual offenders. General charges, and pointless declamation, are valuable *as tributes to abstract morality, but very* inefficient as reformatory agents. To make our fire tell, we must single out our men.

Modern philanthropists and reformers have been frequently disposed to look on all bankruptcy codes with suspicion as relics of the inhuman legislation which in ancient, as well as mediæval times, made inability to pay one's debts a penal offence, and placed fraud and misfortune in the same infamous category. One portion of the community looks upon a bankruptcy law as a means of punishing and harassing every one who cannot pay all he owes; another as a means of enabling knaves to get rid of their just and lawful obligations. In addition to these two classes of objections, there is a third, and a very large one, composed of men who, living in an atmosphere of speculation and adventure, and rushing, in all honesty, it may be, headlong with the current, feel alarmed by any scheme which proposes to call them to account in the hour of failure and depression for acts committed in the full flush of excitement and in the full confidence of success. They shrink, and not unnaturally, from having calculations, made in happier moments, and bedecked with all the hues of the rainbow, overhauled by an unsympathizing crowd in the cold white light of a judicial examination. Most men see their commercial hobbies with lover's eyes, and the very possibility of having them subjected to hostile scrutiny is revolting.

This is all very natural, but it is not a consideration for legislators. The running of extravagant risks with other people's money has become our darling vice. To be compelled to give it up will, doubtless, be rather hard for a great many years, but it is not on that account any the less essential. As matters stand at present, every possible encouragement is offered, both by public opinion and by law, to complete recklessness. The worst that any man has to fear is failure; and all failures, whether from unavoidable misfortune, culpable boldness, or sinful extravagance, stand on exactly the same moral level. When a trader, who begins business on a thousand dollars, in five years contracts liabilities to the extent of one hundred thousand, by a course of unscrupulous speculation, and then "bursts up," he is in the eyes of the rest of the world in no worse position than the honest merchant of fifty years' standing, whom the breaking of a bank, or the failure of an agent, has overwhelmed with ruin. Honorable men become bankrupts as well as knaves; but it is perfectly monstrous that there should exist no possible means of letting the public know which are the knaves and which the honorable men. The mystery in which the origin and cause of all our bankruptcies are shrouded, is productive not simply of bad social and moral results, but of bad commercial results. We know absolutely nothing of the tendencies of trade in the United States, of the laws which govern it, of its weak or its strong points, of the dangers which young men beginning business have to guard against, or of the course they must pursue to command success. The whole field is covered with thick darkness. Every minute there is a crash heard, and a house seen falling; but why or how it happened there is no means of ascertaining. The *Tribune*, puzzled apparently by the frequency of these catastrophes, contents itself with advising the rising generation to avoid Commerce altogether, and devote itself to agriculture, in which there is at least a certainty of food and clothing. The books of a Philadelphia or a Boston Bank are overhauled, and some figures are extracted therefrom touching the career of half a dozen individuals, to show that success in business is the exception, failure the rule; but the danger of attempting to explain a problem which presents itself with equal prominence in all parts of the Union, by one or two isolated facts, is palpable. Reliable statistics with regard to the patent and notorious uncertainty of a commercial career do not exist. Lists of failures, however accurate, by no means, supply the information we most need. We know that failures in the best of times occur every month by the hundred; to learn the names of the individuals or firms is, of course, useful, but what were, in the majority of cases, the immediate *causes* of the failure is the very thing we want to know, but cannot possibly ascertain. The bankrupt himself, of course, is the only person who can tell all about it, and it is his interest not only not to offer any explanations, but to keep secret as possible the fact that he has been insolvent at all.

The mystery which hangs round the operations of every man in the mercantile world, and the well-known fact that the most reckless has to fear neither punishment nor exposure, and that there is, consequently, no check upon fraud or extravagance, except such as is afforded by the risk of failure—a risk which, owing to the natural bouyancy of the national temperament, and the leniency of public opinion, is scarcely regarded as appreciable even by the most timid—has led to the adoption of all sorts of devices on the part of creditors for their own protection. Most of the large commercial houses in New-York are creditors of the small traders all over the Union, and what with great distances and long credits, are of course all but at the mercy of their customers. The only means of security which their ingenuity has hitherto been able to suggest, is the establishment of "commercial agencies," of which there are now several in this City. But the whole system on which they are conducted is in direct hostility to the great principles upon which commerce, to be either useful, great, or durable, must be built. The *soul of commerce is confidence*, open-handedness, loyalty and good faith. As soon as it ceases to be conducted by means of these, and these only, *it is doomed*. No one thinks it a crime to deceive those who set spies at his heel to watch him, and if he is betrayed by devices of this sort, the sympathy of his neighbors is with him. In countries in which *government is sought to be carried on by tale-bearing and eaves-dropping*, the whole population is inimical to the law, and the criminal *is a martyr*. The lesson should not be lost upon our commercial magnates. We ask for men in their commercial relations the freedom and the responsibilities which they enjoy and incur in those of politics and society. We ask that the presumption may be in favor of their honesty, and that if they fall dishonorably, the law punish them for their wrong-doing. We want some better check upon reckless trading than is afforded by the vigilance of individual *creditors exerted through Commercial* Agencies, or any similar system which depends upon secret agents for its efficacy.

THE KANSAS QUESTION—IMPORTANT INDICATIONS OF DEMOCRATIC POLICY.—We copy this morning an Editorial from the Richmond, Va., *Enquirer*, which has an important bearing upon the policy of the Administration in regard to Kansas. A correspondent of the *Enquirer*, whose letter we also copy, had openly taken the ground that, as the popular vote in the Territory is against Slavery, and as the registered voters do not number *one third* of the inhabitants,—the Constitution must not be submitted to the people, but must be carried through Congress, and Slavery fastened upon Kansas, by *main force*. The *Enquirer* does not hesitate to brand such advice as utterly unprincipled and suicidal. It takes ground distinctly and strongly that *the People* of Kansas are, and of right ought to be, sovereign over their own affairs,—that the Constitution framed by the Convention *must* be submitted to them and accepted or rejected as they see fit,—and that if Slavery is *thus* excluded from Kansas, the South has no ground whatever for objection or complaint. It demands of the Democratic party a faithful and honorable adherence to the fundamental principle of the Nebraska Bill,—upon grounds of policy as well as of justice.

We regard this article as affording strong assurance that the Administration does not intend to yield to the attempted coercion of the ultra Pro-Slavery faction at the South. It is easy to see that movements are on foot, and will be developed early in the coming session of Congress, to force the Administration and the Democratic Party upon the extreme Southern platform. JEFFERSON DAVIS is evidently intending to put himself at the head of this movement, and Senator HUNTER declines to disqualify himself for joining it if he should hereafter see fit. Their first aim will probably be to reject the nomination of WALKER as Governor of Kansas;—and they will follow it up by resisting the admission of Minnesota, Oregon and Kansas into the Union, if they should present themselves as Free States. It is upon these points that the agitation of the Slavery question will be renewed,—and its renewal will be the work of the ultra South,—men whose secret purpose is secession, unless they can use the Federal Government for the indefinite support and extension of Slavery.

The *Enquirer*, backed by Governor WISE and representing the views of the Administration, is evidently aware of the real scope and purpose of this movement, and meets it with open and frank defiance. The policy which it advocates is not less wise for the Democratic Party, than just to the country at large. The bare *suspicion* of intending to force Slavery upon Kansas, turned the entire North, with the exception of three States, against the Democracy. Any attempt actually to *do* it, or any collusion with those who may make such an attempt, would deprive them of the little Northern support they have left. The declarations already copied from the Chicago *Times*, the organ of Senator DOUGLAS, and those of the Richmond *Enquirer*, which we copy to-day, show conclusively that the leaders of the party are too sagacious to commit so fatal a blunder.

INVINCIBLE OBSTINACY.—The London journals teem with paragraphs, letters, &c., about some method of establishing communication between the *carriages* and the *engine* of a railway train. It seems that one of the carriages on the Great Western lately took fire, and before the train could be stopped, or the Engineer's attention caught by screaming out of the windows, (the only means at command,) ten or fifteen passengers were nearly roasted. This thing happens two or three times a year on the English roads, and it always renews the discussion in the press as to the *possibility* of opening some means of communication between the various carriages of a railway train.

This whole matter is not a little disgraceful to John Bull. England is the only country in the world where such communication does not exist,—and nowhere have the means of effecting it been found to be attended with any practical inconvenience. Yet all the Engineers, Editors and public men of England persist in believing the thing utterly impossible! The simple expedient adopted in this country of running a cord along under the roof of the cars, has been seen by thousands of Englishmen traveling in this country,—and has never been known, in a single instance, to produce any ill results, while it has, in hundreds of cases, prevented serious disasters and saved scores of lives. Yet the London *Times* permits writers in its columns to pronounce it utterly impracticable, on account of "the timorousness of over-nervous travelers":—and a grand Sanhedrim of consulting Engineers, representing the various Railway Companies of England, have brooded over the problem and pronounced it insoluble!

John Bull ought to be ashamed of his obstinate and ignorant stupidity!

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE OMNIBUSES.—We have been deluding ourselves with an idea, for some time past, which the public, we believe, have also been rolling like a sweet morsel in their imaginations, that the omnibuses would make a reduction in their fare as soon as an opportunity offered for them to do it gracefully. This opportunity has now arrived, but the omnibuses do not appear to be conscious of it. While the dry goods dealers all over the City have resolved, in the language of one of them, to "sacrifice their stocks or perish in the attempt," the omnibuses show no signs of giving up their awkward and absurd price of six cents for a ride. All the railroads have accommodated their charges to the new coin, but the omnibuses persist in demanding a sixpence, though no coin of that denomination is any longer in circulation. There is no propriety in the omnibuses charging a cent more for a ride than the railroads; it is one of the greatest annoyances of omnibus riding to stand up at the risk of breaking one's head or neck while the driver makes change. Now that the prices of everything are marked down, it is time for the omnibus proprietors to come down to the five-cent system. It will be the most profitable to them in the end.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

A Special Minister to be Appointed for the United States.

By letters from our London correspondent, received by the *Persia*, we learn that the British Government has decided to appoint a Special Minister to negotiate a settlement of the remaining differences between England and this country in regard to Central American affairs. The appointment will take place early next year, and possibly sooner.

We have reason to believe that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY has been selected for this important service. If so, the choice indicates a disposition, on the part of the British Government, to conduct this delicate and protracted negotiation to a peaceful and mutually satisfactory result.

Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY commenced his diplomatic career as *attaché* to the British Embassy at Washington some thirty years ago, when he married a daughter of the late Governor VAN NESS, of Vermont. He has ever since manifested a steady and intelligent interest in the affairs of this country, and has written several pamphlets upon various topics connected with its current politics. He has been engaged in diplomatic service mainly in Brazil and the River Plate, where his action was so little in accordance with the views of Lord PALMERSTON as to render it a little singular that he should now be appointed to office by a Ministry of which that statesman is Premier.

Sir WILLIAM is well known to President BUCHANAN, and will enter upon this negotiation under circumstances of peculiar promise. It is understood that, if successful in the negotiation here, he will proceed at once to Central America. We trust the rumor of his appointment may prove correct.

The Street Commissioner.

The controversy concerning the Street Commissioner is taking a curious shape. It will be remembered that Mr. DEVLIN took possession of the office, and held it a day or two at the outset of the contest. The clerks and heads of bureaus appointed by him brought an action some two months since in Justice O'CONNOR's Court against the Corporation for their salaries.

The suit was defended by the Corporation Counsel, and judgment was rendered for the plaintiffs.

Our reporter was informed, and so stated at the time, that an appeal was taken on behalf of the Corporation, but it seems he was mistaken.

Whether the Corporation Counsel considered that an appeal from so distinguished a tribunal as the Justice's Court of the Second District would be useless, and therefore concluded to abandon the cause of his clients, we are not informed; but certain it is that *no appeal was taken*, and the Comptroller has accordingly been compelled to submit to the final decision of Justice O'CONNOR, and pay the judgment.

Mr. DEVLIN's appointees have all been paid their salaries regularly up to the 1st of October, on judgments monthly obtained at Justice O'CONNOR's Court. None of them have been near the Street Commissioner's Office, or performed any duties therein since their appointment, while Mr. CONOVER's clerks, who do the work, have not received a cent for their services.

Here is a case of some interest to the tax-payers of New-York. If CONOVER should finally be decided to be the legal occupant of the office, his clerks will have to be paid, and thus the treasury will be saddled with the payment of two sets of officers for one Department. The amount already paid to DEVLIN's clerks for doing nothing exceeds $10,000.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—USE OF STEAM BELOW FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—It is now nearly *three years* since the Common Council adopted an ordinance prohibiting the Harlem Railroad Company from bringing their steam engines below Forty-second-street, and giving them eighteen months to make arrangements for its discontinuance. As the Company evinced no intention of compliance, the property-holders in the Fourth-avenue and the adjacent streets took the matter in hand, and applied to the Mayor for the enforcement of the ordinance. He applied to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to the legal position of the question, and received from him the opinion that the remedy was in the hands of the Police.

Mayor WOOD then wrote to the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, requesting him to enforce the ordinance. The Committee at once waited upon Mr. TALLMADGE, and delivered the Mayor's communication. As General Superintendent of Police, Mr. TALLMADGE expressed a full determination to enforce the ordinance, provided he could legally do so. He referred the gentlemen of the Committee to Mr. HALL, Counsel of the Police Board, to ascertain his opinion. They at once waited upon Mr. HALL, who promptly gave his answer in writing, to the effect that it was within the power, and was the duty of the Police force, under the Metropolitan Act, to enforce the ordinance in question.

Upon the strength of the opinion of Mr. HALL, which was made known at White-street, Mr. TALLMADGE declared that he would at once take measures to enforce the ordinance. We understand that notice has already been given by the General Superintendent to the Company to discontinue steam *instanter* below Forty-second-street, and that in case of non-compliance the direction will be summarily enforced by the Police.

THE ADRIATIC'S ENGINES.—A commission appointed to examine the engines of the *Adriatic*, yesterday reported thereon that the ship will be ready to make trial of her full capacities in two weeks at furthest. The plug-valve and Sickles' cut-off have both been abandoned, and the old-fashioned balance-valve retained.

☞ The steamship *Asia* sailed yesterday. She carried out 60 passengers and $100,000 in specie.

Wallack's Theatre.

This popular place of amusement (really popular, for there was a better attendance last night than we have seen at a theatre for some months) proceeds steadily from one triumph to another. We have recently recorded the success of "Past and Present," with the truly splendid acting of Mr. BLAKE. Then came "Caprice," a charming comedy, with an excellent part for Mr. LESTER, and now the "Invisible Husband," played last night for the first time, with capital parts for everybody, has to be added to the list.

These first-rate advantages are enjoyed by this piece—the original is written by SCRIBE; the adaptation is made by Mr. BOURCICAULT, and the work is played by the best company in America. These are the facts of the case.

As an acting piece, the "Invisible Husband" is the best of its kind on the stage. It is a model of "prodigious constructive excellence," and every aspiring dramatist should witness and study it, as performed by this company. And this is not a trifling reservation. There is so little waste material in the dialogue that the smallest part is essential to the whole, and none but a company of first-rate excellence can give it with the requisite intellectual spirit, so as to make it compact and sparkling like a diamond. In the present day plots are not built in the way in which an author pursues the direct road to a dénouement, and runs his characters in pairs, like coach-horses. SCRIBE, himself, has degenerated in this respect since he invented "Giralda," whence the "Invisible Husband" is derived. Indeed, none but an author who is struggling for reputation could have the patience to take up the threads of his subject with such scrupulous exactness. With a skill, which unhappily cannot be imitated, Messrs. SCRIBE and BOURCICAULT [illegible] every thought into a situation. The play plays itself; the actor merely says what you would say (provided you were a smart fellow) under the circumstances; he does not explain anything; he would be tedious if he attempted to do it. Based on the most improbable of occurrences, the plot appears to be perfectly natural and lucid. All that we have to do is to swallow a marriage in the first act, (a marriage in which a clumsily-disguised substitute takes part,) and the rest follows easily enough.

The play is brilliantly written, and its natural hilarity frequently leads it to the verge of [illegible], but, thanks to Mr. BOURCICAULT, it never oversteps it. We shall not attempt to unravel the plot, which mainly relates to the wedding of a village maiden with a nobleman of the Court of the Spanish Queen, and the necessity for keeping it secret for a time. Around this ordinary idea are clustered a myriad situations of the most mirth-provoking kind; they come in such rapid succession, and yet are so positively essential, that one has scarcely time to wink. The net result is a comic drama in three acts, which, as a mirthful acting piece, is the best on the stage. It is impossible to help laughing; the oldest stager must succumb to such evidences of brilliant dramatic skill.

The "Invisible Husband" has been put on the stage excellently, and is, as we have before hinted, acted with great spirit. Miss MARY GANNON, as *Giralda*, played with a coquettish naturalness too seldom seen on the stage. This lady is good at all times, for the simple reason that at all times she is natural. Mr. WALCOT comes next in order. He played with more juvenility and sprightliness than we have previously seen him exhibit. He appeared to be satisfied with his part, and certainly made every one else satisfied with it. Mr. DAVIDGE, as the real husband of *Giralda*, was attentive to the business of the scene—which he sometimes neglects—and played excellently. We may conclude by saying of Messrs. LESTER and HOLLAND, who in opposite characters were equally good. Mrs. ALLEN, although mentioned last, was certainly not least in giving pleasure to the audience. Indeed, the drama, in every respect, is well played. It has been placed on the stage with care, the scenery is effective, the costumes brilliant. The success which it achieved was hearty and deserved. Every one enjoyed the mystifications of the little village bride, and the merriment was infectious. Mr. BOURCICAULT was called for at the end of the piece, but Mr. LESTER, in announcing the "Invisible Husband" for repetition, stated that Mr. B. was not at that moment in the house.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS.—These great artists, assisted by Mlle. FRANCETTI, Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. ROCCO, Sig. GASSIER, (all of the Italian Opera,) and Mr. KLEBER, (violoncello,) give a grand concert to-night at the Brooklyn Athenæum. Our Brooklyn friends are singularly fortunate in their concerts. It happens that they always get the best artists in the largest combinations. We will venture to say, however, that they never had such an entertainment as that provided for them on the present occasion, and probably never will again.

The same artists give a New-York concert to-morrow night at Niblo's.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District held a Mass Ratification meeting last evening at the Bleecker building, at which the nominations of JAMES C. PINCKNEY for State Senator, and J. B. STEVENS for Assemblyman were indorsed. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was frequently enlivened by music and applause.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth Ward met with the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association, last night, at Dingledein's Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the party for State, Judicial, Senatorial, City and County offices, and for member of Assembly from the Tenth District. The names of the various candidates at large, of J. B. VARNUM, Jr., and JAMES FREEMAN, the Fusion candidates for State Senator and Assemblyman, were received with great applause as they were successively mentioned.

CORRECTION.—We are assured that the statement made of the lad arrested on Tuesday for stealing books from the Apprentices' Library, to the effect that Mr. BRADBURN, to whom he sold them, "used to tell him what books to get," is utterly false. Mr. BRADBURN had nothing whatever to do with him at any time, except to buy from him a few books which he said had been left to him by a deceased physician. Others he refused to purchase, because he had reason to believe they were stolen. The publication of the boy's false charge is calculated to do injustice to Mr. BRADBURN, and we accordingly take pleasure in publishing this correction.

☞ The steamship *Persia* passed Cape Race on Sunday morning last at 2 o'clock, and, with the light bearing north five miles, she stopped her engines, and threw up rockets to attract the attention of the News Yacht of the Associated Press, but as that craft was not in sight, the news parcel was thrown overboard, according to directions, and she passed on, arriving here at 11 o'clock yesterday, in 81 hours from the Cape. Had the parcel been received at the time the steamer passed Cape Race, the intelligence that she had a million of dollars in specie could have been announced in the evening editions of Monday last.

THE FIRE AT EAGLESWOOD, N. J.—A fire occurred at the Eagleswood School, (THEODORE D. WELD's) Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday. The boiler-house and gas works were destroyed, and the whole establishment narrowly escaped destruction. The occurrence, however, will only interrupt the operations of the Institution for four or five days. Early arrangements are in progress for rebuilding the parts destroyed.

☞ Yesterday was celebrated, with appropriate exercises, the 224th anniversary of the School of the Reformed Dutch Church, at the lecture-room of the Middle Dutch Church. Mr. DUNSHEE remains Principal of the Male Department, and Miss P. E. NEVER of the Female, of this aged School.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HARD TIME PRICES
FOR CASH.
LACE CURTAINS

For $4	.....	worth	..... $6
For $6	.....	worth	..... $10
For $8	.....	worth	..... $14
For $12	.....	worth	..... $20
For $15	.....	worth	..... $25
For $17	.....	worth	..... $30

All other curtain materials at great reduction.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

BONA FIDE REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 40 John-st., corner of Dutch.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Porcelain Door Knobs, Locks [illegible] and [illegible] Materials.
PLATED-HINGES, ESPAGNOLETTE BOLTS,
Stub's and Sheffield Files, &c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE.
TO THE OLD-FASHIONED RETAILERS.
NO RETAIL JOBBERS NEED APPLY.
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
NOS. 10 AND 12 WARREN-ST.

In order to meet the requirements of the times and satisfy the demands of the masses, have concluded to offer their entire stock of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, at greatly reduced prices, for cash on delivery.

Atlantic, Hadley Falls, Burlington, and other heavy sheetings at 6¾ cents per yard.

[illegible] bleached shirtings at the same price.

[illegible] two-bushel grain-bags, equal to any in the market, at 20 cents; also, a large lot at 16 cents.

Also, a magnificent line of Waldon long shawls, such as have actually sold from $6 to $8 for $3 75.

Also, a magnificent stock of broché and stella shawls.

Also, a superb line of black silks below auction prices.

N. B.—No Goods sold at retail under any circumstances.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 20 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

[illegible] HATS, under cost [illegible]
[illegible] Furs, for cash, [illegible] at GENIN'S.
[illegible] Boys' Hats and Caps, No. 214 Broadway,
[illegible] Children's Fancy Hats. opposite St. Paul's.

BAJOU'S KID GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine,
88 Cents.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES, UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

CLOTHING.
Corner John-st. and Nassau-st.

N. R. COLLINS & CO. are selling their large stock of Winter Clothing, at prices full 10 per cent. below their cost. Call and look before you purchase, if you want good clothing at low prices. N. R. COLLINS & CO.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their [illegible] by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warerooms, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be paid to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves. Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, [illegible] patent permutation bank lock, and [illegible] burglar lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 28, 1857.

Mr. Leonard Burnham, Milwaukie, Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the [illegible] and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to [illegible] it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $100 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED.

FERGUSON—HOPPOCK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Dudley M. Ferguson to Miss Carrie V., daughter of Mr. Jacob Hoppock, all of this City.

JOHNSON—BURR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 22, at the residence of her brother, by Rev. Wm. J. Buddington, Mr. Sanford Johnson, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss Mary Burr.

FREDERICKS—BARNES.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. A. G. Shears, of New Haven, Mr. Charles B. Fredericks, of this City, to Miss M. Louise Barnes.

BLOODGOOD—LOCKE.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Monday, Oct. 26, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, William R. Bloodgood to Julia F., daughter of Jno. D. Locke, Esq.

BRYAN—SOUR.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Dr. Hooke, Mr. Frederick F. Bryan to Miss Adele T. Sour.

GOODELL—BELL.—On board the bark *Henry Hill*, in the harbor of Smyrna, on Friday, Sept. 4, by Rev. E. M. Dodd, William Goodell, Jr., M. D., son of Rev. W. Goodell, D. D., of Constantinople, to Miss Caroline D. Bell, daughter of Hon. T. S. Bell, of West Chester, Pa.

DIED.

HILLS.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 28, Henry W. Hills, aged 72.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the Ascension Church, 5th-av., corner of 10th st., on Friday, 30th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HOUGHTON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 27, Henry Hannibal Houghton, (of the firm of H. H. Houghton & Co., No. 1 Maiden-lane,) aged 36 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of deceased are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 253 West 21st-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment, early to-morrow morning.

JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, after a lingering illness, Margaret Anne, youngest and only surviving daughter of Margaret and the late Samuel Jones, aged 16 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 130 West 20th-st., on Friday, Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, Mrs. Hetty Kelly, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of 8th-av. and 52d-st., on Thursday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Hudson, Columbia Co., papers please copy.

POLHEMUS.—At Newburg, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at the house of Rev. Dr. Forsyth, Rev. Dr. Polhemus, pastor of the North Reformed Dutch Church, Newark.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Newark, (Rev. Dr. Scott's,) on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Train leaving foot of Cortland-st., New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., will reach Newark in time for the services in the Church. The clergy will meet at his late residence, corner of Washington-st. and Upper Common, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCCORMICK.—At Woodhaven, near Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, of apoplexy, Richard C. McCormick, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, at Woodhaven, on Saturday, 31st., at 12 o'clock M. Cars leave South Ferry, via Long Island Railroad, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Woodhaven station, where carriages will be in waiting.

THEY ALL WRITE FOR IT.
EMERSON BENNETT,
DR. HORATIO W. NELSON,
T. S. ARTHUR,
JOHN G. SAXE,
SYLVANUS COBB, JR.,
GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
MARY STANLEY GIBSON,
ALICE CARY,
MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
MRS. SIGOURNEY,
FANNY FERN,

and all the rest of 'em, write for THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

The number for Nov. 7, which is out THIS (Thursday) MORNING, is an unusually excellent number. Beside the usual copious variety of choice matter, it has an exceedingly Humorous Poem by JOHN G. SAXE, entitled "BILL BROWN'S VISIT TO GOTHAM," admirably illustrated by THWAITES.

THE LEDGER is sold by all News Dealers. Price only FOUR CENTS.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 632 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

IT CAN AFFORD IT.
That is the reason why the NEW-YORK LEDGER increases in circulation. It can afford to employ the best writers; and it can also afford to advertise, and let the public know all about it. Hence its great success—its wonderful, incredible success. Read Saxe's great Poem in the LEDGER. It costs only four cents.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogues of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
THE SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Now offer, and for the next sixty days will continue to offer, its

SEAMLESS CLOTHING
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH,
At No. 308 Broadway, New-York,
And
No. 66 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OVERCOATS,
Of great variety and latest styles.
Some very fine
RAGLANS,
Reversible and single, and particularly adapted City Trade.
BUSINESS COATS,
PEA JACKETS,
VESTS, PANTS,
LEGGINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's—very desirable.
SHOES AND BOOTEES,
MITTENS, &c., &c.
These fabrics are all
WOVEN IN THE WOOL,
WITHOUT A SEAM.
Will retain their shape, and in point of
STRENGTH, WARMTH, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS,
And all other desirable qualities, are
UNQUESTIONABLY SUPERIOR
TO ALL OTHER STYLES OF CLOTHING,
As all who test them must admit.
This opportunity should not be neglected by those who want
NEAT, CHEAP AND DURABLE GARMENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
To correspond with the times.
Wholesale store, No. 22 Dey-st.

From a Newark Daily Paper.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Conversing with the editor of one of the leading (leaden) Quarterlies recently upon journalism in New-York City, where the gentleman has passed the whole of his life thus far, we inadvertently mentioned THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, spoke of its unparalleled circulation, the lavish expenditures of its proprietor, &c. The gentleman was wonder-struck. He did not know there was such a paper in existence; never heard its name before; was equally ignorant of the proximity of a Bonner, a Cobb, and Fanny Fern; but had heard of Mrs. Sigourney. It was amusing to witness the manifold expression of that man's countenance, vibrating between the grave and the ridiculous as we recounted its wondrous history. Can it be that a journalist of New-York City could traverse its streets, read its papers, look into its store windows, hear the newsboys cry, and know nothing of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER? Impossible! We are inclined to think that editor must have been jolly green, especially about the eye. We would not ask who has heard of the LEDGER, but who has not? A lady friend of ours, going on a visit to the Cumberland Mountains recently, took with her a copy of that paper, thinking it would be an agreeable surprise to those out-of-the-world folks; it was a work of supererogation, for she found complete files of it even there. Now the question comes, why is the LEDGER so sought after? To our mind, the answer presents itself thus: Its success is mainly attributable to the apparently extravagant yet novel manner of Bonner's advertising. Think of $1,500 being paid the New-York *Tribune* for one advertisement! Think of $20,000 being expended in one week for advertising his LEDGER, and it does appear a sad waste of money. But that it is not is undubitably proved by its enormous circulation. Such an income admits of a wide margin for investment in sure ways of extending a business. Everything done by Bonner in connection with his paper is liberal.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
for Nov. 7, NOW READY,
contains a
HUMOROUS POEM, by SAXE,
ENTITLED
"BILL BROWN'S VISIT TO GOTHAM,"
which is one of the very best and funniest things ever seen in print, and, besides, it is
ADMIRABLY ILLUSTRATED
by THWAITES.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE, FANNY FERN, MRS. SIGOURNEY, MRS. SOUTHWORTH, ALICE CARY, MISS GIBSON, SYLVANUS COBB, JR., EMERSON BENNETT, and all the rest of 'em, write for the LEDGER. For sale by all news dealers. Price only four cents.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, no *extra charges*; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold.*
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

THE COUNTRY SAFE.
AN ADMINISTRATION EXPEDIENT.—At a recent meeting of the Cabinet, called by the President to take into consideration the present gloomy state of the country and the deficit in the Treasury, and to devise some scheme of relief, the Secretary of State, Gen. CASS, set forth the unfortunate condition of the country in a brief and powerful address, but acknowledged himself utterly incompetent to devise a plan of extrication. Affairs hereupon took a very gloomy turn, and the meeting was about to break up and leave the President and Cabinet in despair, when Mr. COBB, the Secretary of the Treasury, suddenly sprung up, his face illuminated with joy, and exclaimed "I have it, I have hit upon the very thing. A member of our family—the great COBB family—is a leading contributor to THE NEW-YORK LEDGER (whose coffers are overflowing,) and in high favor with the Publisher of that great and prosperous paper. Through him I will unlock THE LEDGER'S treasures and replenish our now depleted Treasury." Cries of "Good, good, good," resounded from all sides, when Mr. Secretary COBB ceased; a messenger was at once dispatched to New-York for the expected aid, and the members of the Cabinet and the President also, retired to their homes with such feeling of hope and satisfaction as to their bosoms had been unknown for many anxious days.

The number of THE LEDGER which is ready THIS (Thursday) MORNING, is a tip-top one, the best one ever issued. For sale by all News Dealers. Price four cents.

"Invaluable to every Housekeeper."—*N. O. Picayune.*

SAVE 50 PER CENT. IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES,
By procuring a copy of
MRS. ELLET'S PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER,
COMPRISING 5,000 PRACTICAL RECEIPTS AND MAXIMS, ILLUSTRATED WITH 500 WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
Just published, in one volume of 600 pages.
Price $2.
Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND,
No. 222 Broadway, New-York,
and for sale by all Booksellers, and Agents on the cars.
N. B.—Mailed, free of postage, on reception of price.

THE "HARD TIMES" DON'T AFFECT IT.
The circulation of the NEW-YORK LEDGER is steadily increasing, notwithstanding the hard times. The more dull business becomes, the more the jovial, genial, spicy and entertaining LEDGER is *sought for* and read as an antidote for the blues and discontent. The number for Nov. 7, which is NOW READY, is peculiarly adapted for the times, as it is more witty, spicy and genial even than the LEDGER usually is. In addition to all its usual good things by GEORGE D. PRENTICE, FANNY FERN, COBB, ALICE CARY, MISS GIBSON, and its other eminent writers, it has a HUMOROUS POEM by JOHN G. SAXE, which would send a downhearted man laughing to his bed, no matter how many protested notes might be struggling to give him the nightmare.

Price only FOUR CENTS. Sold by all news dealers. Get the LEDGER for Nov. 7.

330,000 CIRCULATION,
And still increasing, notwithstanding the Hard Times. Such is the unparalleled prosperity of the NEW-YORK LEDGER—the Queen of the Weeklies. Buy it and read SAXE's great Poem, "Bill Brown's Visit to Gotham." It is splendidly illustrated by THWAITES.

TREES AND PLANTS.
The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER FOR OCT.
24, is already received by HAWES at the Post-Office. The hard times seem to have a beneficial effect upon THE LEDGER—the circulation still going up, up, up!

The above paragraph is clipped from the *Buffalo Express*, a paper that has for some time past been decidedly unfriendly to THE LEDGER. In such times as these, when we find our enemies voluntarily admitting the fact that the circulation of THE LEDGER *is* "still going up, up, up!" when other papers are going down, we think they pay the highest possible compliment to us.

A KNOCK-DOWN ARGUMENT.
The prices at which we are now offering our unrivaled stock of China, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware, SETTLES THE QUESTION as to who sells cheapest. In confirmation of this assertion, take a look at some of the goods in our show windows, all of which are marked in plain figures.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker [illegible]

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ENTITLED
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From the New-York Publishers' Circular.

NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS.
The public demand for reading matter is supplied from two sources: Newspapers and Books. The progress of newspaper publication is, therefore, of peculiar interest to the bookseller or publisher, for it undoubtedly directly affects his own business. During the current dull times in the sale of miscellaneous books of light reading, the remark has been frequently made among the Trade that "newspapers are supplying the people with reading matter, and taking the place of books." When it is remembered that a single weekly newspaper, the NEW-YORK LEDGER, has, within the short space of two or three years, reached a circulation of more than three hundred and thirty thousand copies, and is still gaining as rapidly as ever, there seems to be plausibility in the remark. A few years since, a newspaper with a circulation one-quarter of this extent, reached after long years of indefatigable labor, was a marvel. The question as to the cause of this unparalleled success of the LEDGER is, then, one of interest, not only to the bookseller, whose pecuniary interests it may be supposed to affect, but also to the philanthropist, who contemplates the immense influence a paper with such a mighty circulation must exert upon the community. Newspapers are the blood of our social system, carrying, in their regular pulsations, health or disease through a million veins and arteries to every part of the body politic.

Whence, then, comes the success of the NEW-YORK LEDGER? "From advertising," says one. Undoubtedly the audacious enterprise which its proprietor has evinced in this department has done much for the LEDGER. It has been one of the causes, but only one. Advertising a worthless article may give it an ephemeral sale; people may be induced to give it a trial, but then they judge for themselves. In the case of a newspaper whose circulation is chiefly through news agents, a few numbers may be sold by advertising, but it must then go upon its own merits. Advertising a thing is merely making it known, calling attention to it. One may be induced to buy one, two, or three numbers of the LEDGER merely by advertisements. By this time he judges for himself, however; if he likes it, he continues to take it; if not, he drops it, and the advertisements have no further effect upon him. Moreover, if the writer has been correctly informed, the very means of advertising the LEDGER have been derived from itself. In its commencement its proprietor had little capital. The success of the paper has afforded him the means for his immense advertising expenditures.

Advertising has undoubtedly helped the progress of the LEDGER, but *its great success is owing to several causes*, of which this is but one, and, perhaps not the most important. Its proprietor seems to have an intuitive knowledge of the wants of newspaper readers, and an abundant faith in his own powers in this respect. These have enabled him to act wisely, and given him courage to act boldly and liberally. He has been enterprising in engaging talent for his columns, and shrewd in selecting the peculiar talent required, as well as in rightly directing it. We know that the contents of the LEDGER are flippantly sneered at as trash by some of its rivals; but they are, perhaps, not impartial, if, indeed, they are competent judges. Daniel Webster declared it a much lighter task to make an argument before a learned Judge than before a promiscuous Jury. It is indeed more easy to address intelligibly the cultivated intellect than the uncultivated, and it is one of Webster's greatest glories that he was able to express great thoughts in simple words.

It is not, therefore, merely that much talent is employed in the N. Y. LEDGER, for this may be said of many papers which are struggling to sustain a circulation not amounting to as much in all as the LEDGER'S increase in a single week, but it is that the right talent is employed in the right way. The LEDGER evidently aims to be a paper for the million. It appeals not to this small class, or the other; not to the highly cultivated and intellectual alone, but to the whole people, and its conductors succeed in making it an infinitely better people's paper than any which has preceded it.

Another cause of success in the LEDGER, we rejoice to believe to be the high moral tone which pervades it; the great care which is evidently taken that not an exceptionable line or word shall find place in its columns. In many newspapers there is carelessness, if not indifference, in reference to this point, while some evidently seek popularity by what they call a liberal tone and a lack of prudishness, but what in reality is pandering to depraved tastes. While it is matter for rejoicing, therefore, that so successful a paper is so praiseworthy in this respect, we believe we find in it one of the reasons for the success itself. Men who are lax in their own morals hesitate to carry into their families any seeds of corruption.

Undoubtedly where newspapers increase so rapidly in circulation as has been the case within a few years, they take the place of books to some extent. There are many people who read about so much, having neither the time nor inclination to do more. With such, newspapers take the place of books, and consequently directly interfere with their sale. But, on the other hand, newspapers have another influence, favorable to the bookseller's business. To a greater or less extent, they undoubtedly encourage a taste for reading, and this increases the demand for books. For the time, at least, we doubt not that such an inundation of newspaper reading, as the LEDGER alone now spreads weekly over the land, has the effect, on the whole, to diminish the demand for books. Whether such a paper so spread broadcast is awakening a taste for reading, which in the end will increase the demand for books, is a question we are not prepared to answer in the negative. The appetite for reading is a growing one. Once excited, it is apt to increase in strength, requiring more and more food for its satisfaction. If this is true, the multiplication of books and periodicals will create demands for yet more. Temporary causes may interfere, but it cannot be doubted that the general demand for literature must increase from year to year. Such success as that of the LEDGER, and the increased circulation of periodicals generally, may temporarily interfere in some degree with the demand for books, but in the end we are inclined to think they will only add to it.

TO ALL DEALERS IN COUNTRY MILK.
The Committee appointed on Tuesday evening, at No. 140 Bowery, to make arrangements for a general meeting of all country milkmen, respectfully report that such meeting will be held at Military Hall, in the Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7 o'clock. By order of the Committee.
J. WELLS, Secretary.

$250,000 WORTH OF FINE CLOTHING AT RETAIL.
THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK
WE ARE NOW OFFERING
AT A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. LESS
THAN OUR USUALLY LOW PRICES,
WHICH ARE MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE
IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WE HAVE ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES AND IMPORTATIONS,
WHICH WE WILL SELL
BY THE YARD OR PIECE, OR MAKE UP TO ORDER,
AT PRICES WHICH WILL DEFY COMPETITION.
SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREROOMS,
NOS. 122, 136, AND 140 FULTON-ST.

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OUR GREAT SALE
COMMENCED
MONDAY, 26th INST.,
AND
OUR UNRIVALED STOCK OF
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE,
PARIAN STATUARY,
CLOCKS,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
IS OFFERED AT A SACRIFICE.

In these times of GREAT REDUCTIONS AND OF 50 AND 60 PER CENT. DISCOUNTS, we will merely state to the public that our goods are PLAINLY MARKED IN DOLLARS AND CENTS, thus all who are familiar with our goods will at once perceive what great reductions we have made.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

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FOR CASH.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
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No. 90 Chambers-st.

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FURS.
WHITCOMB, PRENTICE & CO., No. 174 Water-st., wholesale dealers in furs, offer their entire stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs
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For less than wholesale prices. Every article is of our own manufacture and warranted.

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NOSES.—THIS WEEK'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED contains a curious article on NOSES, with 24 Portraits of distinguished persons, such as Dante, Byron, Raffaelle, Addison, Cato, Constantine, Alexander the Great, Correggio, Livia, Mrs. Hemans, &c. Every man and woman with a nose should read it. Also, A Voice from the Shakers; Who are Benefactors? THE CITY; Ferndon's Last Message; A Poem; Wayside Notes; Speaker Banks; New Inventions; CAPTAIN MOLLY; The Exploits of a Woman, illustrated. Only 4 cents. All newsmen have it.

From the Pike County (Ill.) Union.

WE HAVE FOR SOME TIME INTENDED to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the NEW-YORK LEDGER is one of the best and cheapest family papers we have. Many people have an idea that it is made up of wishy-washy, sentimental stories, but we assure all such that they are mistaken. The best writers in the country contribute to *its pages*, for *its* proprietor pays liberally, and money can always command genius. Mrs. Southworth, Geo. D. Prentice, Mrs. Sigourney, Alice Carey, Fanny Fern, Sylvanus Cobb, Emerson Bennett and a host of other well-known literary celebrities are regularly employed upon its pages. Nothing is admitted that would conflict with the notions of the most rigid moralist. Its price is only $2 a year—two copies for $3.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Oct. 26, will close their Inland Express for Boston and East at 3 P. M.; Steamboat at 3½ P. M.; Philadelphia, Western and Southern Express at 4½ P. M.

The Company are prepared to collect, through their various offices East, West and South, all descriptions of bills, drafts, notes, acceptances, &c., &c.

For information respecting the same, please apply to JOHN HOEY, Adams Express Company, New-York.

SAXE'S GREAT POEM, SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED, now ready in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—This is the wittiest, funniest, spiciest and most finished poem which has been published during the present year. THE LEDGER also contains lots of other good things, from the pens of the most popular writers in the country. FANNY FERN, MRS. SIGOURNEY, GEO. D. PRENTICE and a host of other distinguished writers are constantly putting forth their very best articles through the columns of THE LEDGER. Only $2 a year; two copies, $3. Address R. BONNER, No. 44 Ann-st., New-York.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

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A CARD.
In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of these goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.

Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.

The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer

BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,
For 88 cents.
CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDER CLOTHES,
For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.
DRESSING ROBES,
Costing $22 to $30, for $10 to $20.
MORNING JACKETS
For $6; cost $7 50 to $8.
HALF-HOSE,
Best British make, costing $3 50 to $3 75, for $2 $2 50 a dozen.
ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,
costing $35 to import, for $25.
SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,
from 25 cents upwards.
ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,
selling at $2 25 now, for $1 50.
FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,
cost $2 50 to import, for $2.

A long line of ties, cravats, stocks; linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, gauntlets, and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, in which ladies can find cravats suitable for boys for 25 cents each.

One price, and for cash only.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

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REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.
Offer the whole of their rich and extensive stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c., &c.,
At Retail,
FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

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HARD TIMES AND THE LEDGER.
It is not merely in New-York that the circulation of THE LEDGER continues to increase; it is so all over the country. What is FOUR CENTS a week for a favorite paper, even in hard times?—only the price of a single cigar, of which some people smoke half a dozen in a day. Besides, people must have something to read; and who is so poor as to feel the expenditure of FOUR CENTS A WEEK?

From the Martinsville (Ind.) Herald.

A GOOD PAPER.—THE NEW-YORK LEDGER is decidedly the handsomest and best Family paper we have ever seen or read, and contains more interesting and valuable matter than any paper of its kind published in the United States. Published by R. BONNER, No. 44 Ann-st., New-York, at $2 per annum, single copy, or any person obtaining eight subscribers at $1 50 each, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

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And having plenty of cash and leisure he comes to New-York, where

"Two lively young fellows, of elegant mien,
Amused him awhile with a pretty machine—
An ivory ball which he never had seen."

But the way "Bill" escaped being victimized by the "patent-safe" game, was entirely original and effectual. The same may be said of the pocket-book droppers, mock auctioneers, and other metropolitan swindlers. How they all attacked Bill Brown's well-filled pocket-book, and with what result, may be learned by reading the poem, which is admirably illustrated by THWAITES. The LEDGER also contains contributions from George D. Prentice, Fanny Fern, and other eminent writers; more of COBB'S great Revolutionary Tale, "THE PIONEER PATRIOT; OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH;" also, more of the thrilling story "Lady Claudine; or, The Double Marriage," and the usual variety of other choice matter. For sale by all news dealers. Price only four cents.

330,000 CIRCULATION,
And still increasing, notwithstanding the Hard Times. Such is the unparalleled prosperity of the NEW-YORK LEDGER—the Queen of the Weeklies. Buy it and read SAXE's great Poem, "Bill Brown's Visit to Gotham." It is splendidly illustrated by THWAITES.

THE BEST NUMBER YET.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER

For Nov. 7, now ready, is the best number yet issued of that remarkable paper, which has long been so superior as to render competition with it hopeless. It contains a side-splitting humorous poem by John G. Saxe, splendidly illustrated by Thwaites; Sketches by Fanny Fern; "Wit and Wisdom," by George D. Prentice; more of "The Pioneer Patriot; or, the Maiden of the War-Path," by Cobb; also, more of the thrilling story of "Lady Claudine; or, the Double Marriage," and an immense variety of other witty, pathetic, instructive, brilliant, spicy and entertaining matter.

IF YOU WANT TO BE ASTONISHED,
Just take a look at the windows of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., and see the prices at which they offer china, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware. If you have money, (they don't want to see you unless you have,) give them a call.

PEOPLE WILL HAVE IT!
HARD TIMES DON'T AFFECT IT!

Ready THIS (Thursday) MORNING, and for sale by all News Dealers,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
containing, in addition to lots of other good things,
AN ILLUSTRATED POEM,
by that popular poet
JOHN G. SAXE,
entitled
BILL BROWN'S VISIT TO GOTHAM,
(Illustrations by THWAITES,)
of itself worth six months' price of THE LEDGER. As everybody knows, THE LEDGER is the only paper that contains
EVERYTHING THAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
PRICE FOUR CENTS PER COPY.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.,
General Agents.

330,000 CIRCULATION,
And still increasing, notwithstanding the Hard Times. Such is the unparalleled prosperity of the NEW-YORK LEDGER—the Queen of the Weeklies. Buy it and read SAXE's great Poem, "Bill Brown's Visit to Gotham." It is splendidly illustrated by THWAITES.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S LAST.
"Why"—said Mr. Buchanan to Governor Wise, a few days since—"Why do not these hard times, which so unfavorably affect everything else, give the NEW-YORK LEDGER the blues?" "I don't know, Sir," said the Governor, rather shortly, and evidently annoyed at being interrupted in his perusal of Cobb's great Revolutionary Story of "THE PIONEER PATRIOT; OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH." "I'll tell you why, then," responded his Excellency, the President; "it is because the LEDGER is always and everywhere read (red)!" "Ah, ha! ha! ha!—very good—very good," said the Governor, as the President unfolded his copy of the LEDGER, and, with much eagerness and gusto, entered upon its studious perusal.

IT CAN AFFORD IT.
That is the reason why the NEW-YORK LEDGER increases in circulation. It can afford to employ the best writers; and it can also afford to advertise, and let the public know all about it. Hence its great success—its wonderful, incredible success. Read Saxe's great Poem in the LEDGER. It costs only four cents.

SAXE'S GREAT POEM,
ENTITLED
BILL BROWN'S VISIT TO GOTHAM,
In the NEW-YORK LEDGER for Nov. 7, now ready, is the wittiest, funniest, raciest and spiciest production which Saxe, or anybody else, ever wrote. It bristles with pungent hits, as Napoleon's Old Guard did with bayonets. In the words of the poet:

"Bill Brown resides near a country village,
And has filled his till by honest tillage."

And having plenty of cash and leisure he comes to New-York, where

"Two lively young fellows, of elegant mien,
Amused him awhile with a pretty machine—
An ivory ball which he never had seen."

But the way "Bill" escaped being victimized by the "patent-safe" game, was entirely original and effectual. The same may be said of the pocket-book droppers, mock auctioneers, and other metropolitan swindlers. How they all attacked Bill Brown's well-filled pocket-book, and with what result, may be learned by reading the poem, which is admirably illustrated by THWAITES. The LEDGER also contains contributions from George D. Prentice, Fanny Fern, and other eminent writers; more of COBB'S great Revolutionary Tale, "THE PIONEER PATRIOT; OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH;" also, more of the thrilling story, "Lady Claudine; or, the Double Marriage," and the usual variety of other choice matter. For sale by all news dealers. Price only four cents.

1,000 TEA SETS.
During the present week we will offer, on the floor of our Chandelier-room, second story, ONE THOUSAND Gilt-edged and Fancy Tea Sets, of best quality French China, at the following unexampled reduction—that is to say:

Gilt-edged Tea Sets, 44 pieces, worth $9 50, for	[illegible]
Gilt-edged Tea Sets, 44 pieces, worth $10 50, for	[illegible]
Gilt-edged Tea Sets, 44 pieces, worth $12, for	[illegible]
Fancy and Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces, worth $15, for	[illegible]
Fancy and Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces, worth $18, for	[illegible]
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, worth $6, for	[illegible]

Every one of these sets are reduced FORTY PER CENT. below the prices of last week.

ALSO,
A large line of French China Decorated Dinner Sets.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

IT CAN AFFORD IT.
That is the reason why the NEW-YORK LEDGER increases in circulation. It can afford to employ the best writers; and it can also afford to advertise, and let the public know all about it. Hence its great success—its wonderful, incredible success. Read Saxe's great Poem in the LEDGER. It costs only four cents.

THE GREATEST POEM OF THE SEASON!
Now ready in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, SAXE'S great Poem, BILL BROWN'S VISIT TO GOTHAM, splendidly illustrated by Thwaites. It is overflowing with the keenest wit, the spiciest fun and the most mirth-provoking hits. Read it, by all means, and bid good-bye to the blues.

THE MISSOURI PRESBYTERIAN, IN speaking of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER says: "This journal deserves great credit for its uncompromising conduct in reference to vice."

It is the high tone and pure morality of THE LEDGER which make it such a universal favorite. Not a single coarse word is ever permitted to appear in its columns.

TO POLITICAL CANDIDATES OF ALL PARTIES.—The names of candidates can be more thoroughly brought before the public by using the [illegible] of stages for that purpose, than in any other manner. Apply at the Stage Advertising Company's Office, No. 311 Broadway, Room No. 17.

THE PANIC AND THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—It is a matter of astonishment to everybody (and especially to publishers and newspaper men) who best understand such matters, that the circulation of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER should go on steadily increasing during these hard times. But the fact is, THE LEDGER has become a necessity. Everybody buys it and reads it. Let us give an instance: Our artist, Mr. Thwaites, stepped into the Bowery Savings Bank the day after the great rush on that institution, and there he saw the policemen, sitting on benches, stationed to protect the bank from expected trouble, every one of whom [illegible] was absorbed in the perusal of THE LEDGER. This fact will serve to illustrate the hold which THE LEDGER has on the minds and affections of the people, and to indicate why its circulation steadily increases notwithstanding the [illegible] of the hard times. THE LEDGER is the only weekly paper to which all the great writers of the country constantly contribute. From its enormous circulation it can afford to pay the best writers, and hence it [illegible]. Only $2 per annum [illegible]. Address ROBERT BONNER, No. 44 Ann-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] DOLLARS. [illegible]

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO. [illegible] SILK AND FANCY GOODS, [illegible] On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, AT RETAIL, FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY, THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS, [illegible] NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, Corner of Worth-st. FOR CASH ONLY. ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.

[illegible] Plain and Fancy SILKS. [illegible] SILK ROBES a Volante. [illegible] SILK ROBES a Quille. [illegible] Bayadere SILKS. [illegible] Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS. [illegible] Printed SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c. [illegible] LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new. [illegible] Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new. [illegible] SHAWLS. High colors. [illegible] Bordered STELLAS. [illegible] STELLAS. New and elegant. [illegible] LONG SHAWLS. [illegible] SQUARE SHAWLS. [illegible] WOOL SHAWLS of every description. A [illegible] assortment of Chenille SCARFS, just arrived. [illegible] Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES. [illegible] and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES. Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS. French and Irish SILK POPLINS. SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES. [illegible] Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES. [illegible], Algerine, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES à Quille. [illegible] French PRINTS. Print ROBES A QUILLE. Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c. Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES. [illegible] French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS. [illegible] French Lawn Hemstitch'd HANDKERCHIEFS. [illegible] French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS. [illegible] Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS. [illegible] Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN. CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds. [illegible] and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS. A large assortment of Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS. MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS. Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES. A choice assortment of TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE ROBES A VOLANTE, For Evening Dresses, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at VERY GREAT SACRIFICES. Purchasers will here find the RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have the rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States. The last ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country. [illegible] dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES, the best make that ever came to this country, for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.

The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO CASH BUYERS. DRY GOODS FOR CASH. THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE UNION. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., Nos. 25 and 28 Park-place, and Nos. 23 and 25 Murray-st., are offering THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES; PRINTS, DE LAINES, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, MERINOS, ALPACAS, [illegible], YANKEE NOTIONS, [illegible] GOODS, HOSIERY, &c., [illegible] FOR CASH, at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

NO. 475 BROADWAY. CONTINUATION SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS. At $3, $5 and $8 each. There will be added on Monday, Oct. 19, over 3,000 to the balance left from our last week's sales of BROCADE AND FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS. These goods have been consigned to us, and cost from $8 to $20 each to import, and are arranged on the centre tables of our immense establishment separate from our Regular stock. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS. We will offer on Monday, ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH, Usually sold at $3 50 each. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

100 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS AT 70 CENTS. [illegible] pieces French Merinos at 80 cents. Opened this morning by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED. [illegible] BAYADERE SILKS, for $1 per yard. [illegible] yards just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS STILL FURTHER REDUCED. 6-4 Valencia Plaids, 4s. 6d. per yard, RICH COLORS AND NEW PATTERNS, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS VERY CHEAP. 4-4 LINEN DAMASKS 4s., worth 6s. per yard. 6-4 SHAKER FLANNEL 4s., worth 6s. per yard. Also, CLOTH, of every description, greatly reduced, by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

PLAID MERINOS ONLY TWO SHILLINGS PER YARD. SUPER QUALITY at 3s., Bright Colors. AN ASTOUNDING BARGAIN, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway. One block below the St. Nicholas.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS. [illegible] Pairs Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 per pair, A wonderful reduction From former prices. Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES. 1,500 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c. Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

[illegible] VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, SELLING AT HALF PRICE, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY. No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS. EMBROIDERIES. Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LINED PLUSH CLOAKS ONLY $6, SUITABLE FOR THE COLDEST WEATHER. Also, SUPER HEAVY RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS, [illegible] By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

HEAVY SHAKER KNIT AND SCOTCH [illegible] McLAUGHLIN'S shirt and furnishing store, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual [illegible] stock, [illegible] of lower grade, which I can sell at [illegible] prices.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS. CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE. AT AUCTION. OF THE RICH AND VALUABLE RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS Formerly belonging to the firm of LANE & PORTER.

In consequence of the great stagnation in business, and the unparalleled efforts that are being made in every department of trade to dispose of heavy stocks, the Mortgagees of this truly valuable and choice stock of DRY GOODS feel compelled to make every effort to turn it into C A S H, and therefore resort to the above means to invite the attention of families to an opportunity of buying goods AT THEIR OWN PRICES.

The public are also assured that nothing but the STRINGENCY OF THE TIMES would induce them to offer rich goods, such as compose this stock, in this manner. PARTICULAR ATTENTION is invited to the RICH ASSORTMENT OF SILKS. Consisting in part of BLACK POULT DE SOIE, COLORED DO., HEAVY BROCADE SILK, BAYADERE STRIPE DO., PLAID SILKS, In every variety. BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE, COLORED DO., and every other kind usually found in first-class stores. ALSO, SHAWLS IN EVERY VARIETY. A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS. And a complete stock of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS, and HOSIERY. All of which will be put up in SMALL QUANTITIES TO SUIT FAMILIES, AND SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. To accommodate those who may wish exclusively to purchase S I L K S, A SPECIAL SALE OF THOSE GOODS will commence every day at 2 o'clock P. M. N. B.—Parties who may wish to purchase bills will have their bids received by making a deposit.

DOWN GOES THE PRICES, And off go the Carpets with a grand rush to go out of business. At J. HYATT'S CARPET STORE, No. 210 Bowery. Consisting of 3-ply and superfine ingrain, common ingrain and stair carpets. Floor oil-cloth for halls, rooms and stoves. English druggets, 4 yards wide, [illegible], hearth rugs, door mats, table and piano covers, matting, &c., &c. LADIES, NOW IS YOUR TIME. J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, Opposite Rivington-st.

CASH NOTICE. TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS. D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 VESEY-ST., Are now selling off their superior stock of NOTIONS AND FANCY ARTICLES At prices BELOW COST of Importation.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 5, $60,000 WORTH OF NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, purchased at the recent forced auction sales FOR CASH, AT A DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT. ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION. The following will give but a faint idea of the INDUCEMENTS offered to cash purchasers at this celebrated establishment: [illegible] pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported. 250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents. 250 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents. [illegible] pieces Ducal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents. [illegible] pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents. [illegible] pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents. [illegible] Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents. [illegible] English [illegible] goods, 6¼ cents. [illegible] Black and White, 6¼ cents. Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible prices for cash. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!! For a few days only. WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., IMPORTERS, Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, will offer on Monday, Oct. 12, the entire balance of this season's importation at RETAIL, embracing RICH DRESS SILKS of every description. SILK ROBES A VOLANTE. SILK ROBES A QUILLE. PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS. PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERE D'ECOSSE. PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES. SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS. WOOL PLAIDS. 1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes à Quille. Together with a long line of more common dress goods. 8-4 and 16-4 BROCHE SHAWLS. BROCHE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS. CHENILLE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS. PLUSH-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS. 12-4 WOOL SHAWLS. CHENILLE SCARFS, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. All of which [illegible] offer to the public at a tremendous sacrifice. Will open on Mon[illegible] at 10 A. M., afterwards at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

$200,000 worth of UPHOLSTERY GOODS, To be Sold FOR CASH. SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 Broadway, Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of the Stock at once. CURTAINS OF BROCATEL, TAPESTRY REPS, PLAIN REPS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS, Made and put up at prices to suit the times. They would especially call attention to their select Stock of PAPER HANGINGS. Wishing to keep their WORKMEN EMPLOYED during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES. Their Stock of WINDOW SHADES comprises every variety and style, which must be CLOSED OUT before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. CORNICES AND FIXTURES, 33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! $250,000 WORTH OF VALUABLE FURS, The entire Wholesale Stock of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO. AT RETAIL THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted,) At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway. SABLE AND MINK SETS, FITCH AND STONE MARTEN, ROCK MARTEN, AND FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX. SLEIGH ROBES. GENTLEMEN'S COATS, GLOVES AND COLLARS. And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO., Nos. 23 Maiden-lane and 18 Cedar-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS FOR CASH, AT NOS. 32 AND 34 VESEY-ST., Corner of Church. This large and well selected stock of Domestic and Staple Goods is now offered AT PRIVATE SALE, to cash buyers, at LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES. This stock comprises a general assortment of seasonable goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks, Shawls, Sheetings, Hosiery, Prints, Dress Goods, White Goods, Linens, Yankee Notions, And all the usual variety, which will be sold at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN H. MAHONEY, Assignee of Ferdon, Lee & Co.

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST. GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS. The subscriber is prepared to CLOSE OUT His Fall and Winter stock of CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS, at Retail, FOR CASH, At 40 per cent. below cost prices. W. B. MACKENZIE, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

PRICES OF PATTERNS AND DRESS-MAKING reduced at DEMOREST'S emporium, No. 375 Broadway. Accurate and reliable waist-patterns cut by measure at 12 cents; basque 18 cents; new and beautiful sleeves 6 cents; mantillas 18 cents; cloak 25 cents. Branches, No. 328 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery and No. 180 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Waists cut and basted at 37 cents; basque 50 cents.

DRY GOODS.

FURS ARE ALL DOWN BELOW COST, Including ERMINE, RUSSIAN SABLE, STONE MARTEN, MINK, FITCH, ROCK MARTEN, &c., AT GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

$300,000.—GREAT SALE!!! FOR THIRTY DAYS. My whole stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT AUCTION PRICES, For Cash. All kinds of money taken. Open until 9 o'clock P. M. Saturdays 11 P. M. DE GROOT'S Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF CARPETS. Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of MEDALLION, WILTONS, VELVETS AND BRUSSELS, HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c. DOUGHTY & BROTHERS, No. 241 Broadway, Opposite the Park.

NECK-TIES AND STOCKS AT RETAIL. As retailing seems to be the order of the day, we have concluded to offer our ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL, for CASH ONLY. As our business is confined exclusively to the importation and manufacture of NECK-TIES and STOCKS, we can offer inducements in this line never before met with. Our stock embraces over FIVE HUNDRED DIFFERENT VARIETIES. The prices will be so low that there will be no chance to make them lower, as the following will show:

Black Silk Ties, 25c. each, usual price ...... 75c.
Moire Antique Ties, 50c. each, usual price $1 50
Heavy Ribbed Silk Ties, [illegible] each, usual price 1 75
Fancy Bayadere Ties, [illegible] each, usual price 1 50
Fine Satin Stocks, 50c. each, usual price 1 25

SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS and NAPOLEON TIES in great variety from 25 to 75 cts. each. Sales commenced Oct. 26, and will continue 30 days only. SMITH & BROUWER, No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

FURS, FURS, FURS. Warehouse No. 37 Maiden-lane, cor. Gold-st. S. & G. SAMUELS Would most respectfully inform the public that they are forced to throw open their entire WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT at RETAIL, consisting of ladies' and other manufactured Furs in great variety, styles and quality, made up with great care, all of which will be offered for cash below wholesale prices, every article warranted as represented. Call and see, as we shall sell lower than any other establishment in this City. We shall sell at retail for one month only.

10,000 YARDS OF LADIES' CLOTHS AND BEAVERS.—In consequence of the interruption of our manufacturing business, we now offer our entire stock of ladies' cloths and beavers at retail, for cash, below the cost of importation.
4,000 yards of 6-4 black, at 90 cents, worth $1 25.
2,500 yards of super French, at $1 50, worth $2 25.
2,000 yards of black beavers, at $1, worth $1 65.
1,000 yards of extra fine, at $3, worth $4.
Also, double-face and gray beavers, all qualities.
Paper cloak and basque patterns, 10 cents each.
Persons wishing to make their own cloaks, will find these goods very desirable. E. S. MILLS & CO., 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND TWO or three single rooms with board, may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st.; the house is strictly first-class, and was leased by its present occupant last May, by whom it has been renewed and furnished with every comfort and convenience. Small children not received, and those who only wish low-price board, please not apply.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF THREE OR FOUR gentlemen can obtain a handsome suite of rooms, with private table, if desired, in a first-class house in Bond-st., or would be let separately, with or without board. Gas, baths, grates in all the rooms, and good attendance. Address C. C. C., Broadway Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, their second story, consisting of three furnished rooms, to a gentleman and wife. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIROUS to lessen their expenses for the Winter would let a very pleasant and large furnished room to two gentlemen, with or without board. Terms moderate. Call at No. 89 Morton-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—SECOND FLOOR TO LET, WITH board, at No. 61 Madison-av., near 27th-st. Also rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen may find good accommodations with a family who will have no other boarders. The house is modern built, convenient to the Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, McPHERSON, *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. [illegible] HICKS-st., near Grace Church. A pleasant, third-story front room, overlooking the Bay. Would accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Unquestionable references as to table and home comforts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. [illegible] ATLANtic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms on the second floor, by a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, for which a liberal compensation will be paid. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Location between 8th and 25th sts., 3d and 6th avs. Unexceptionable references given. A private family preferred. Address J. D. M., Box No. 1,353, Post-Office.

148 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 41 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

ROOMS WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A parlor and two [illegible] furnished, with partial board, in a private family. Situation desired between 14th and 23d sts., and between 3d and 6th avs. Address, stating particulars and terms, W., Box 3,669 Post-Office.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A FRENCH GENtleman of the highest respectability, recently arrived from Paris, desires to find a home in a respectable intelligent family, where instruction in French or Mathematics would be received in partial payment for board. References exchanged. Address MUNDA, at this office.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. Xth, XIth, XIIIth and XVIIIth WARDS. The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met at Union Hall on Monday evening, 19th inst., and unanimously nominated SMITH ELY, Jr., of the XVIIth Ward, as candidate for Senator. NORMAN McLEOD, Chairman. DAVID HOGG and J. J. DYMOND, Secretaries.

PROCLAMATION!—IN PURSUANCE OF A Resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a Reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting or attempting to vote illegally; or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose at the ensuing Election to be held in this City, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder or District-Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded. Given under my hand at the Mayor's Office. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor. New-York, Oct. 26, 1857.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—A GRAND ratification meeting will be held under the auspices of the German Republican Central Committee, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 P. M., at the Volks-Garten, No. 45 Bowery. The following gentlemen will speak: Messrs. S. Tzschirner, James W. Nye, A. Frank, E. Delafield Smith, and Fred. Kapp. All Republicans are invited to attend. F. LUDER, W. LETZEISER, T. G. GLAUBENSKLEE, FRED. KAPP, EDWARD ROBINSON, JR. S. TZSCHIRNER, Committee of Arrangements.

EIGHTH WARD.—THE RESIDENTS OF THE VIIIth Ward are cautioned against paying any money for the benefit of the Republicans of the said Ward except to Messrs. Wm. E. Smith, Jr., Wm. H. Albertson, Henry A. Morgan, Olcott Rhines and G. W. Schaffer, they being the only persons authorized to collect the same. The room No. 185 Spring-st., will be open every evening on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, until the election. By order of the Association. JOHN J. SILLCOCK, Pres. JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. W. [illegible], Secs.

REGULAR AND UNANIMOUS NOMINATION.—SEVENTH DISTRICT. For Assembly—PHILIP W. ENGS.—This District embraces parts of the IXth and XVth Wards, and is bounded as follows: By the west side of Broadway from 4th to 14th-st., south side of 14th-st. to West-st., along West to Christopher-st., up Christopher along the north side of 4th to Broadway.

AMERICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Delegates to the American Convention to nominate a Register are requested to meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 13 4th-av. ISAAC J. OLIVER, Chairman.

PRICE'S INODOROUS GLYCERINE—$1 50 per lb. bottle, just imported and now selling at below wholesale price at retail, for cash. ARTHUR WILLMER, Importer, No. 103 Fulton-st., second floor, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Opening night, MONDAY, Nov. 2. First appearance in America of MADAME D'ANGRI, First contralto from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and SIGNOR FORTINI, Primo basso from Covent Garden Theatre, London. On this occasion will be presented, for the first time in three years Rossini's chef d'oeuvre in three acts, SEMIRAMIS. With the magnificent scenery and dresses, an increased chorus, and a double orchestra military band, and the following unprecedented cast:

Semiramis ...... Mme. De La Grange
Arsace ...... Mme. D'Angri
Assure ...... Sig. Gassier
Idreno ...... Sig. Labocetta
Oroe ...... Sig. Fortini
Conductor ...... Carl Anschutz.

In announcing MADAME D'ANGRI in her renowned part of Arsace, the direction, [illegible] aware of the great success obtained by her in Mr. Thalberg's concerts during the last season, call particularly attention to her first appearance on the stage, and as one of the greatest representatives of those admirable parts for which Rossini has written his most celebrated operas. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8. Admission ...... $1 Reserved seats ...... 50c. extra. Second circle ...... 50c. Amphitheatre ...... 25c. Private boxes, from $6 to $20. Free list entirely suspended. Notice.—The sale of seats for "Semiramis" will commence on Friday, at the Academy, C. Breusing's, and Hall & Son's.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, first appearance in America of SIGNOR BIGNARDI, First tenor from the great Opera in Florence, expressly engaged for the New-York Academy of Music. First time these three years of Verdi's RIGOLETTO, with new scenery and dresses, increased chorus and orchestra and military band. First appearance in America as Gilda of MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI, and of Signor CORRADI SETTI, as Rigoletto, who has been engaged for a few nights prior to his departure for Havana. The sale of seats for RIGOLETTO will commence on TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

NIBLO'S SALOON. FRIDAY, Oct. 30. FREZZOLINI, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS. Positively the last concert. FRIDAY, Oct. 30, at Niblo's Saloon. Admission $1. Seats secured without extra charge. The following immense combination of talent will appear: Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI, positively her last appearance in the concert room, S. THALBERG, HENRI VIEUXTEMPS, Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. GASSIER, Sig. ROCCO, FERI KLETZER. The programme will consist of twelve brilliant pieces, among which THE GRAND DUET ON THE HUGUENOTS, By Thalberg and Vieuxtemps. Selections from IL TROVATORE, DON GIOVANNI and ELIXIR, By Frezzolini, Labocetta and Rocco. The famous comic terzetti, PAPATACI, By Labocetta, Gassier and Rocco. The celebrated duet from ELISIR D'AMORE, Frezzolini and Rocco. Chopin's FUNERAL MARCH, HOME, SWEET HOME, and Mendelssohn's SONG OF SPRING, By S. Thalberg. Solos on the Violin and Violoncello, By Vieuxtemps and Feri Kletzer. Grand Scena and Trio from I LOMBARDI, Executed for the first time by Mlle. Erminie Frezzolini, Labocetta and Gassier, With obligato Solos and Accompaniments, by THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS. The price of admission will be One Dollar to all parts of the saloon. Seats may be secured in advance without any extra charge. Seats to be had at BREUSING'S and HALL & SONS. The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Oct. 29. THE SAME CONCERT, By the Same Artists, will be given in Brooklyn, at the Athenaeum, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. [illegible]. The new Grand Spectacle Pantomime, BOREAS. Splendid Scenery. Elaborate Machinery. Startling Transformations, Tricks and Illusions. Rich and Costly Costumes and Scenic Splendor. Terminating with the gorgeous tableau of THE HOME OF THE HAPPY FAIRIES; Or, THE BOWER OF BEAUTY. The Comic Pantomime of THE COOPERS. The WONDERFUL RAVELS in both pieces. SIGNORINA ROLLA in the Ballet, SELINA. Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; Upper Boxes, (entrance in Crosby-st.,) 25 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Sole Lessee ...... Mr. E. A. Marshall. Stage Manager ...... Mr. F. B. Conway. BRILLIANT SUCCESS. Last week of the great RONZANI TROUPE. UNEQUALED ATTRACTION. THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1857, the second act of the splendid production, entitled FAUST. To be followed by the last new and powerful novelty, the grand fairy Ballet, composed by Sig. D. Ronzani, entitled IL CAVALLO D'ORO, or THE GOLDEN HORSE, supported by the entire resources of the grand Ballet Troupe, under the direction of Sig. D. Ronzani and Sig. C. Cecchetti. Arrival of Signora SAVATIE. This distinguished danseuse, (of Her Majesty's Theatre, London,) will make her debut in New-York early in the ensuing week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7 o'clock. Enthusiastic reception of Mr. Boucicault's adaptation of Scribe's play of THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND. It will be repeated to-night, with its NEW SCENERY, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES AND FINE CAST. SKETCHES IN INDIA, received with roars of laughter, will be repeated. And an entirely new farce, called A FEARFUL TRAGEDY, will be performed for the first time. This entertainment will include the names of Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Allen, and the whole strength of the company. PAST AND PRESENT will shortly be repeated.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. MISS CUSHMAN, FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY, In her great part of TISBE. THURSDAY—The popular tragic play of THE ACTRESS OF PADUA. Angelo, Mr. G. Fisher; Amodei, Mr. Barrett. Rodolpho, Mr. W. Briggs. Tisbe, Miss Cushman; Catarina, Miss S. Denin. With the farce of THE DUMB BELLE. TO-MORROW (Friday)—For one night only, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Miss Cushman; Juliet, Miss Susan Denin. SATURDAY—Miss Cushman will appear as Meg Merrilies, in GUY MANNERING; or, The Gipsey's Prophecy. A new play, in five acts, is in rehearsal, in which Miss Cushman will appear.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE. No. 624 Broadway. THREE GLORIOUS PIECES. THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29. The new three-act Drama of BIRDS OF PREY. Charles Prudent ...... Mr. Geo. Jordan. Teresa Barnard ...... Miss Keene. After which— A CONJUGAL LESSON. Characters by Miss Keene and Mr. Jefferson. To conclude with THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM. Diggory ...... Jefferson | Aldwinkle ...... Burnet. Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BOWERY THEATRE. Lessee and Proprietor ...... Mr. E. Eddy. Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit ...... 12 cents. THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, Will commence with the great play of THE IRON CHEST. To be followed by the popular play entitled CAMILLE. To conclude with the extravaganza of the KING OF CLUBS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. CHATHAM-ST. Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ...... A. H. Purdy. Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, [illegible]; Circle, [illegible] exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6¼; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 29, will commence with WARNING HAND. To conclude with DUTCH GHOST, OR ALL RIGHT.

BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM. THURSDAY, Oct. 29. FREZZOLINI, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS. Positively the last Concert. THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at the BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM. Admission One Dollar; seats secured without extra charge. The following immense combination of talent, will appear: Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI, positively her last appearance but one in the Concert room, S. THALBERG, HENRI VIEUXTEMPS, Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. GASSIER, Sig. ROCCO, FERI KLETZER. The programme will consist of twelve brilliant pieces. Notice.—Particulars of the programme will be found in the New-York advertisement, it being exactly the same, including the "Lombardi," by Frezzolini, Gassier, Labocetta, Thalberg and Vieuxtemps. The price of admission will be One Dollar to all parts, without extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of seats for the Brooklyn concert will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at Rose's book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Prox's music store, No. 212 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at Hall & Sons, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMP'S LAST CONCERTS, THURSDAY, Oct. 29, in Brooklyn. FRIDAY, Oct. 30, in New-York. The programme will be the same in both concerts. Notice.—The sale of seats for The Brooklyn concert commences ...... Wednesday, Oct. 28. The New-York concert commences ...... Thursday, Oct. 29.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—DARING ASCENSION ON A WHEEL!—Third week of the ludicrous pantomimic extravaganza entitled, the GOBLIN OF THE WOOD. Sixth week of the ever popular WELSH NIGHTINGALE; boundless attraction of the [illegible] AQUARIA, or OCEAN & RIVER GARDENS. THURSDAY, Oct. 29—EVENING, at 7½, this time the Welsh Nightingale in the LADY'S DREAM. To conclude with the comic ballet pantomime, entitled THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD, by the CARLO FAMILY. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the Welsh Nightingale; after which a daring ascension on a wheel and feats of flexibility, by the CARLO FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT FAIR A FEW DAYS MORE. Owing to the great inclemency of the weather during the past two weeks; and at the almost unanimous request of the exhibitors and public generally, the managers have determined to continue the exhibition of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE UNTIL FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 6, when it will POSITIVELY CLOSE. The Premiums will be announced on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock. All the prominent extra features will be continued, as usual, until the final closing. DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a Grand Concert by programme. Admittance to the whole only 25 cents. Stages will be found at all the principal down-town Ferries, and in the main avenues, which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway, Vesey and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE. "THE HORSE FAIR." ROSA BONHEUR'S Great Picture of the HORSE FAIR Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway. Admittance, 25 cents. Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY. EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock, DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES. Magnificently illustrated by a GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS, portraying the SUBLIME AND AWFUL GRANDEUR OF THE POLAR REGIONS, from Sketches furnished by the late Dr. Kane and officers attached to the late Expedition. Dr. Kane's celebrated Dog BEAR, the only survivor of more than 200 used during their journeyings. Dr. Kane's Arctic Dresses, Kayak Rifle, Runner of the Sledge "Faith," Peacock Flag, and other interesting relics of the exhibition for view daily. Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. Reeves, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. Jackson, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS. Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE—AT WATERS', NO. 333 Broadway, and all kinds of musical merchandise in same proportion; pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned, repaired, and polished in the best style.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ART is now open in the NEW GALLERIES of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES. No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Classes now open for the reception of pupils. New-York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays. Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances. Monthly soirees for children's parents. Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movements and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris. For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

ASSEMBLIES AT A. DODWORTH'S Dancing Academies will commence in Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, on Monday, Nov. 2; in New-York, No. 806 Broadway, on Wednesday, Nov. 4. To be continued weekly during the season. For ladies and gentlemen who can dance, but desirous of learning the Lancer Quadrille, German Cotillion, Polish Mazurka, and other newer dances, these Assemblies afford excellent opportunities, being at the same time useful as well as economical evening amusements. For terms, &c., send for Circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 80 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 123 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER. Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly Dubois & Stodart and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES!—THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS to purchasers of piano-fortes or melodeons are now offered to cash buyers, as we are determined to reduce our stock. Call and you will be convinced if you want a first-class piano at a very low price. JOHN P. WAKE & CO., No. 436 Canal, near Varick-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments at their Manufactory, Nos. 326, 328 and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York. J. M. PELTON, N. B.—Several Pianos [illegible] little used and warranted in perfect order, [illegible] for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—AN EXCELLENT Piano, but little used, Pettin & Co. makers, and warranted, will, on account of embarrassment, be sold at an immense sacrifice. By Mr. Weber's kindness, it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 506 Broadway. H. WARREN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation. New-York, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission. By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st. (Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT, EDWARD P. KOHLY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and name of JACOB LUHDEN & CO., at No. 16 Leonard-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JACOB LUHDEN, JOHN SCHULTE. New-York, Oct. 27, 1857.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upward. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of those cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 135 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Jay-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter will be installed Pastor of this Church THIS (Thursday) EVENING, by the Presbytery of Brooklyn. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of Union Theological Seminary. Services commence at 7 o'clock.

JEWS' THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.—An election for three Directors to serve for three years, in place of Class No. 3, will be held at the Jews' Hospital, [illegible]-st., on the 1st proximo, at 11 o'clock. By order of the President, BENJAMIN NATHAN, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of Hudson River Institute, At Claverack, N. Y. [illegible] board and tuition [illegible] a year.

PARENTS OFTEN ASK, "WHERE CAN [illegible] they will not only be kindly and faithfully taught, but their morals [illegible] carefully watched over, [illegible] persons and garments kept clean, and in as good health [illegible] as at home?" THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, Great Barrington, Mass., receives 20 boys of precisely that class of [illegible] The more particular and anxious they are, the better [illegible] it argues that theirs are good boys. [illegible] on the 1st day of November, and parents [illegible] the Principal at the Metropolitan Hotel, [illegible] the 27th, 28th or 29th of October, will be [illegible] the Principal without delay, and be furnished with [illegible] and references. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 86th-st., enters on its [illegible] session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who with the principal and teachers, form a family circle [illegible] opportunity [illegible] for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. [illegible] modern languages are taught by resident [illegible] the means for conferring a thorough [illegible] of the highest order. Mrs. WM. H. JONES [illegible] applications at her residence, and circulars [illegible] may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. [illegible] Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL [illegible] the next term on Wednesday, Sept. [illegible] will be, as heretofore, strictly limited [illegible] young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. [illegible] are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native teachers. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be in all respects, the very best of its kind in the city. [illegible] House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—[illegible] Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information or for circulars, address C. B. WARRING, OTIS BISBEE, Principals.

SUMMIT SEMINARY, A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—WM. S. STOUGHTON respectfully informs his friends and patrons that twelve boys only are accommodated in this family and receive his particular care and instruction. French, German and Music taught. School reopens Nov. 2. Terms, $200 and [illegible] per annum. Summit is 20 miles from New-York City, by Morris and Essex Railroad. WM. S. STOUGHTON and Rev. [illegible], Principals.

GEORGE [illegible] PARKER AND JOHN MacMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. [illegible] Broadway, entrance in [illegible]-st. The [illegible] term begins Sept. [illegible] Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. [illegible] is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained of the [illegible] and at the bookstores of [illegible] WOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] of 13th-st., reopens Sept. 1. [illegible] and a teacher of gymnastics [illegible] taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 4 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the School, at No. [illegible] 34th-st., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S CLASSES FOR dancing, &c., are open at No. 84 East 13th-st. [illegible] commence at any time. On Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock p. m., for children; at 3½ in the afternoon for ladies, and 7½ in the evening for gentlemen. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3½ p. m. for misses and masters. All the dances and quadrilles taught in the first quarter. Circulars can be obtained at the school.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Mr. JAMES RICHARDS AND CHARLES A. SWIFT, J. S., (late of Yale College,) Principals; the healthiest place in New-England; instruction thorough; discipline strict; accommodations superior and terms moderate. Three or four more young gentlemen will be received in the institution. Address the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, No. 20 Nassau-st.

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen at No. [illegible]-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, [illegible] with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

$1 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—Regular charge $10. Lessons day and evening, for this week only. Pupils will have until the 1st of January to take their lessons. Call this day, enter your name and bring the dollar with you in gold or silver. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above. E. R. WIGGINS, A. M.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. [illegible] between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the [illegible] September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT [illegible] Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. MERRILL, Esq., No. [illegible] Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL [illegible] and Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., up stairs.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE.—In the most desirable [illegible] taught at No. 231 6th-av., by the author, F. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 12 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 10.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17 and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $39 [illegible] For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 2. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., [illegible] opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES MANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies [illegible] Sept. 21. No. 4 West 37th-st., [illegible] 5th-av.

THE PRINCIPALS OF THE ASHLAND Collegiate Institute can be seen every morning this week at No. 123 Nassau-st., up stairs. Terms $120 per year. Winter session commences Nov. 4.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 21 East 16th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons. J. H. TYNG.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 17 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster, casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. [illegible] Broadway.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 283 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in preparing youth for College and the Counting-house, and of unexceptionable attainments in ancient classics, modern languages and capacity for government, is prepared to receive proposals for an engagement, either in a College or School of first-class standing. Address for a few days TEACHER, New-York Times Office.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway.—Parents and guardians supplied with school circulars gratuitously; schools and families with experienced teachers and governesses. Teachers wishing situations should apply immediately. Wanted, a lady to teach music and French; one English and drawing, and a gentleman to go to Louisiana to teach classics and French. SMITH & BOYD, Appleton's Building.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIversity wishes a situation as tutor in a family of children, or will take single pupils. The common branches taught, including modern languages and drawing. Inquire at No. 21 12th-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., or address J. W., Times Office.

MATHEMATICS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. B. C., Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES to board with a family where lessons in English, French, or Drawing would be considered an equivalent. The best city references. Address M., care of [illegible] Jackson, music store, Broadway, second door from [illegible].

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING, JEWELRY, CARPETS, FURNITURE, &c.—An experienced teacher of music, Organist of one of our first Churches, having unusual leisure, will give music lessons and receive in exchange merchandise as above. Address E., Box No. 2,012, Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING-School in this City, an English or Scotch governess, who can teach the English branches thoroughly. One who understands French will be preferred. Apply at No. 39 Union-square.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a private family or school, to teach English and Music. References given and required. Address INSTRUCTION, box No. 84, Post-Office.

HORSES KEPT IN THE COUNTRY.—The subscriber will take a number of horses for the Winter or a shorter time to keep, with or without grain, as may be agreed upon; terms reasonable; best of references as to performance will be given. Apply to STEPHEN VALENTINE & SON, corner Market and [illegible] sts., or by letter to J. S. UNDERHILL, Buckram, L. I., or to GEO. JONES, at this office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY E. HOMER, Jr., Auctioneer.

By HENRY E. HOMER—Will sell, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 29 and 30, At 10 o'clock, at No. 34 Warren-st., (up stairs,) ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF OVER $70,000 WORTH OF SEASONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, &c., COMPRISING Fine Doeskin, Beaver, Pilot, and other Sack, Frock, [illegible] and Raglan COATS; Cassimere, Satinet and Doeskin PANTALOONS, in [illegible] variety; [illegible] Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Plush and other VESTS; CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, SATINS, TRIMMINGS, LININGS, &c. Also, all the Store and office Fixtures, Counters, Desks, [illegible]. Catalogues at sale. Goods to be cleared one day after sale. By order of B. J. HART and H. MORRISON, Assignees.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. IMPORTANT NOTICE. In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, [illegible] those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will [illegible] to sell at such times as suits THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Oct. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern: [illegible] New-York State 5 per cent. Stock, of 1858. [illegible] Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1870, $1,000 each. [illegible] Railroad, [illegible] mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (hypothecated.) $1,000 Lexington City 6 per cent. Bonds of 1883. $6,000 Northern [illegible] Railroad (Boston Branch) 1st mortgage Bonds.

[illegible] American Guano Company, $100 each; [illegible] Express Co., $100 each; [illegible] and Reading Railroad, $50 each; [illegible] Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co., $100 each; [illegible] Fire Insurance Co.; [illegible] Fire Insurance Co.; [illegible] Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. (Brooklyn); [illegible] Continental Fire Insurance Co.; [illegible] Fire Insurance Co., $50 each; [illegible] Fire Insurance Co., $50 each; [illegible] Exchange Fire Insurance Co., $50 each; [illegible] Fire Insurance Co., $50 each; [illegible] shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co., $100 each; [illegible] shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co., $30 each; [illegible] St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co., $25 each; [illegible] Continental Bank, $100 each; [illegible] Atlantic Bank, $100 each; [illegible] Bank of the Commonwealth, $100 each; [illegible] American Exchange Bank, $100 each; [illegible] Bank State of New-York, $100 each.

Special sales FRIDAY and SATURDAY next. Regular sale, MONDAY, Nov. 2. Regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

$10,000.—GREAT SACRIFICE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—In consequence of the suspension of Mr. [illegible], will be sold at public vendue by F. NASH, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for cash, without any reserve, whatever may be the state of the weather, the entire superb furniture contained in the private residence No. 228 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., embracing over ten thousand dollars' worth of the very best description of all kinds required in a first-class private residence, a portion of which is [illegible]; large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, [illegible] rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; [illegible] costly rosewood and secretary book-case [illegible] carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and [illegible] bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and [illegible] vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and Chamber Furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake-baskets, castors, [illegible], washstands, with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and [illegible], French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat [illegible], rosewood hall-stands, oil-cloths, &c.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] West 15th-st., Administrator's Sale [illegible] household furniture, statuary, pictures, &c., by order of the Administrators of the late George W. Bruen, [illegible] velvet carpets, real India satin, damask [illegible] rosewood [illegible] medallion [illegible] tables and [illegible], [illegible] porcelain and fancy China, [illegible] Ching China and glassware, [illegible], [illegible] by Weir, [illegible] Colonel Trumbull. [illegible] rosewood black [illegible] mahogany bedroom suites, [illegible] couches, arm-chairs, &c., worsted de laine curtains, [illegible] tables, wardrobes, mattresses and pillows. Also, a complete set of [illegible], &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT $70,000 worth of the richest and most costly European fancy goods ever imported. E. & T. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 29th and 30th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 [illegible], the above stock of goods, including the [illegible] bronzes of the richest and most [illegible] Sevres, China vases, magnificent [illegible], China and marble clocks, [illegible] decorated China, dinner and tea sets, Bohemian [illegible] colored and plain. The finest assortment of the richest papier maché [illegible] tables, [illegible] designs; [illegible]. The above goods will be on exhibition at the salesroom on Wednesday, [illegible], and the public may rest assured that the above are the most elegant goods ever offered, and will be sold peremptorily for cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] West 28th-st., between [illegible] and 8th avs., genteel household furniture, the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, mahogany furniture, covered in delaines, curtains to match, lace curtains, rosewood parlor suites, covered in [illegible] silk, velvet, pier and mantel glasses, rich porcelain, chandeliers and gas fixtures, rosewood quartette, centre tables, marble vases, [illegible] oil-paintings, rosewood parlor suites, covered in green plush; very fine engravings, [illegible] dining-room furniture, China and glass ware, mahogany furniture, covered in hair cloth. Bedrooms—Mahogany bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, &c., all in good order; with other articles not enumerated. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Offices 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 39 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Household Furniture, consisting of Wilton and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocatelle; do. rosewood, covered with hair-cloth; marble-top centre tables, arm chairs, window curtains and cornices; rosewood piano-forte, pictures and engravings, oak extension table, oak chairs, marble ornaments, gas fixtures, china and glass ware, oil-cloth, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood and mahogany suites complete, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, &c., mattresses and pillows and bedding, curtains and cornices, and other household furniture, including kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

B. F. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, THIS DAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, just received from a party relinquishing housekeeping and to be sold to the highest bidder, consisting of beds, bedding, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, parlor suites, etageres, crockery, cutlery, carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c., &c. Also, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber and dining room furniture, oil-paintings, silvery, fancy goods, &c., &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 70 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, among which may be found superior parlor suites, covered in satin brocatel and plush, rosewood secretary and bookcases, marble-top centre, pier and card tables, Brussels carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, 200 pair heavy [illegible] blankets, clothes, cooking and parlor stoves, &c.—the whole to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

H. V. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—H. V. LEEDS will sell, on FRIDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in house No. 123 West 15th-st., consisting of three elegant parlor suites, rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl and richly [illegible] etageres, mirrors, tables, chairs, &c., and a large assortment of bedroom and kitchen furniture, glassware and crockery, &c. Persons in want of furniture will do well to attend, as the house is splendidly furnished; 30 spring and hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, carpets, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN.—AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 10½ o'clock, in Kent near Myrtle-av. Handsome household furniture, comprising extension, dining, sofa and work tables, furniture in velvet and damask, marble-top side board, pier, mantel and dressing glasses, iron, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, clocks, pianos, etageres, bookcase, tapestry and Brussels carpeting, stoves, &c.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 29th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., (in addition to his usual assortment of hardware,) [illegible] French tinned ware, and 2 cases fine guns. For particulars see catalogues, now ready.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout and all in genteel order. In the basement is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretary, rosewood piano, seven-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding, of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the banking office of E. F. [illegible], No. 220 Broadway, this day, and at the house on morning of sale.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF the balance of a wholesale stock of dry goods at No. 93 Chambers-st., New-York, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M. The undersigned will sell at auction at the store No. 93 Chambers-st., a large lot of dry goods, &c., the balance of stock of Williams & Powers, wholesale dry goods dealers. Terms cash; current funds. Goods can be seen at 9 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale.

WILLIAM REMMER, J. M. ACKLEY, } Assignees.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.

DAMAGED TIN PLATES AT AUCTION.—GREENOUGH & BURDETT will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 109 Wall-st., damaged tin plates, 300 boxes best charcoal, and coke tin plates assorted, 1c., 1x, 1xx and 1xxx, all slightly damaged on the voyage of importation.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 28 Front, between Main and James sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE-HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York; or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 12, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD—No. 29 Exchange-place.

To the holders of the abovenamed Bonds: You are requested to report to me in writing (if not already reported to F. A. Lane, Esq., or myself) the amount of Bonds you hold of said Road, and whether 8 or 10 per cent. You are also requested to pay $5 on each Bond of $1,000, to pay costs of suit for foreclosure, which is now progressing for your benefit. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Trustee. NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS [illegible], President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING SUSPENDED payment, ask an extension of 6 months from maturity, on all their indebtedness. Holders of their paper will please present the same for renewal at No. 61 Broadway, and receive payment of interest, in advance. LORD, WARREN, EVANS & CO. NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

$14,000.—FOR SALE—A BOND AND MORTGAGE for $14,000 on valuable improved property, located in one of the business streets crossing and near Broadway, west side. Property worth three times the amount, and the very best of bondsmen. Apply to E. JONES, No. 64 Fulton-st.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, Oct. 26, 1857. }

COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY'S BONDS falling due 1st proximo, as well as those due in May last and remaining unpaid, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York. D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $30,000 OF Bonds issued on the first day of May, 1856, by the City of Milwaukee to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due Nov. 1, 1857, will be paid on that day by the Ocean Bank. P. HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO IN this City on New-York Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. Bonds, and Albany City 6 per cent. Stock, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1857.

RAMAPO AND PATERSON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due on the 1st of November on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d.

$3,500.—FIRST BOND & MORTGAGE ON first-class brown stone house and lot in this City worth $10,000, for sale at a discount. D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 14 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver. BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eighth-st., in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the above mentioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 20, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver. BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, an Association formed under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts additional thereto, or amendatory thereof.

The creditors of the said Association are hereby required to exhibit and establish their demands before me, within thirty days from the 26th day of October, inst., the time of my appointment as such Receiver, at the late place of business of said Association, at the junction of Fulton and Washington sts. JNO. L. SPADER. BROOKLYN, Oct. 28, 1857.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1857.

CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and Intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 8, 1857—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre sts.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express-trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and [illegible] A. M., and 1 and 5:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 40 minutes. Fare 20 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 145—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 112—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 26, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 186—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 64, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 5, 138, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227, 230—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 250—Forsyth-st., No. 158—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 35, 53, 63, 67, 79, 107, 112, 164, 176—Howard-st., No. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 135, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 223—Liberty-st., No. 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 218, 220, 260, 262, 266—Nassau-st., Nos. 22, 24, 26—Ninth-st., Nos. 249, 251—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 61—Reade-st., Nos. 59, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 88, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 469—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 31, 33, 69, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 150, 162, 172—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 46, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 223—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 123, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 103—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 206, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 234—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 489½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 22—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hat Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857. }

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS from an act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857:

SECTION 21. "It shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, or upon any day of public election, within the said 'The Metropolitan Police District,' under a penalty of $50 for each offence; to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed, for the benefit of the Police Contingent Fund, hereby authorized; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by its proper orders in respect thereto. It shall be the duty of the said Board to prevent any booth or box for the distribution of tickets at any election to be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the said District."

SECTION 22. "It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail or Penitentiary, if there be a Penitentiary in the county where the conviction is had, not less than one year nor exceeding two years, or by fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in 'The Metropolitan Police District,' or upon any member of the Police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against the law of the State, committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design."

Published by order of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Supt. of Police.

PLANS FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park offer the following premiums for the four designs for laying out the Park which may be selected.

For the first	$2,000	For the third	$750
For the second	1,000	For the fourth	500

The plans to become the property of the Board.

Topographical plans may be consulted, and particulars obtained at the office of the Board, room No. 10, Bank of Commerce Building. A limited number of photographic sketches of the ground may be obtained by applying to the Clerk of the Board.

All designs must be presented to the Board by the first day of March, 1858.

The Board reserve the right to reject any or all plans.

JNO. A. C. GRAY, CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, ANDREW H. GREEN, } Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS, bondholders and creditors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., also, the stockholders of the Warren Railroad Co., are requested to call without delay at the office No. 51 Wall-st., to unite in a plan for preventing the sacrifice of the property, and for protecting the interests of all parties concerned.

C. R. ROBERT, Chairman of the Committee, appointed at the meeting of Stock and Bondholders, on the 31st inst., will be in attendance at the office each day from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to give such information as parties interested may require. By order of the Committee, A. J. ODELL, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1857.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.

Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating the following Bonds of the City of Wheeling, viz.: Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 63, 64 and 109. Payment of interest upon the same has been stopped. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the process of benumbing the gums, [illegible] ent from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFIN, Dentist, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED—IN EXchange for desirable stock of a city company. The lands must be free from swamp, with a perfect title and warrantee deeds. Address for one week full particulars to Box No. 705 Post-Office.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20 ... 1857	Wednesday, June 24 ... 1857
Saturday, July 4 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 8 ... 1857
Saturday, July 18 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 22 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 ... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 ... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 ... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 ... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 ... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 ... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 ... 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 ... 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 ... 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 23 ... 1857

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 12. For freight or passage, apply to WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday .... Oct. 24	Saturday .... Nov. 14
Saturday .... Dec. 5	Saturday .... Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 21
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'day, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin .... $80 | Second Cabin $50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel.	Saturday, Oct. 31	Weds'day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—DREADNOUGHT LINE.—The celebrated clipper ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, the fastest ship afloat, will positively sail on SATURDAY, 31st inst. For passage, having unequalled accommodations for all classes of passengers, apply on board, Pier No. 5 North River, or to P. M. DEMAREST, 40 South-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND MEMPHIS, TENN.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville $31, to Pilatka $33. N. B.—Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may be had by applying as above.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—On and after SATURDAY, Nov. 14, the steamers of this line will leave at THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. J. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 4, N. R., at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE REDUCED ACCORDING TO THE TIMES. INDEPENDENT LINE. FARE $2 50 TO BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT, BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

FARE:

	Cabin.	Deck.
New-York to Boston	$2 50	$2 25
New-York to Providence	1 50	1 00
New-York to Bristol	1 50	1 00
New-York to Newport	1 50	75

State Rooms with two Berths $1. Bridal State Rooms $2. No charge for Berths.

The superior and substantial sea-going steamer GOVERNOR, CHARLES DEERING, Commander, will leave Pier No. [illegible] North River, foot of Robinson-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. [illegible] on board will receive and accommodate [illegible]. On Saturdays the Governor will lie at her dock and receive Freight, and the same will be landed at Providence early Monday morning. For further information, apply to the Captain, on board, or to GEORGE T. STANLEY, at the Office on the Dock.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8 and 10½ A. M., 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M., 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st. and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article! An Spring and Fall purifier of the Blood, and general tonic for the system. It stands unrivaled, acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation; it gently stimulates when it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they [illegible] to a sound and healthy condition. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; T. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and by all Druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

Agents—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. F. T. [illegible] GOURAUD'S Old Established Depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained, illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the ne plus ultra. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 280 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. The Female's Infallible Monthly Restorative mailed free, with full directions, on receipt of $1. Office No. 120 West 15th-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are mallcious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease. $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Offices No. 500 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Cases of recent disease quickly and radically cured. In stricture, gleet, debility, gravel, &c., and especially where the patient has suffered from a certain class of people, his services will be best appreciated. Hours from 9 till 1, and after 5 o'clock in the evening.

PILES.—DR. ABERNETHY'S GREAT EUROPEAN REMEDY—Highly recommended by the Faculty of Physicians, London, is now introduced in America, and all who suffer from that distressing complaint, the PILES, should purchase one bottle and thereby obtain a speedy cure.

Sold at the store of WM. J. HANNINGTON, No. 320 Broadway. Price 50 cents a bottle.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. $5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL. No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,480,000. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic. California and Southern risks taken. Last bonus to policy holders was 25 per cent. Application may be made by mail. Insurances can be made payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60. GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. T. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	[illegible] Pearson,
John Halsey,	[illegible]	Wm. [illegible], Jr.,
Edward Wood,	[illegible]	Wm. H. [illegible],
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. [illegible],	[illegible]	[illegible] Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John P. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry [illegible],	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. D. [illegible],	John Allen,	[illegible]
E. W. Whitlock,	[illegible] Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. R. Boyce,	[illegible]	[illegible] Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. W. [illegible]	[illegible]

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL.—FROM the mines of the [illegible] Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for steamboats, blacksmiths and domestic use. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE, No. [illegible] 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.

Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 22 William-st.

$4 50.—DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, JOHN DENNISTOUN, WILLIAM WOOD, WILLIAM CROSS, BENJAMIN F. DAWSON, JOHN WALTER WOOD, ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, [illegible] NISBET, THOMAS SELLAR, JOHN CROSS, RICHARD YUILLE, JAMES CAMPBELL, and WILLIAM CRAWFORD against C. L. DOLSEN and [illegible] DOLSEN, doing business under the name and firm of C. L. DOLSEN & SON, J. C. FIEDELDEY, [illegible] MEYER.—To the defendants C. L. DOLSEN and [illegible] DOLSEN.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 20th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, August 22, 1857. FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York the 2d day of September, 1857. FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. s24-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. MACHADO, WILLIAM HOGAN and MANUEL W. FURTADO, against NATHANIEL ISAACS, THOMAS RHADES and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of Isaacs, Rhades & Co.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-two cents, with interest from the 20th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1857. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the New-York County Clerk's Office, on the 21st day of October, 1857. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. o22-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—JOSEPH RUSSELL against FRANCIS J. GODFREY and MARY ANN, his Wife.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the Court House in the village of White Plains, on the 6th day of October, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 135 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8, 1857. LOCKWOOD, LAWRENCE & CROSBY, No. 135 Nassau-street, New-York. o8-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MOUNT PLEASANT BANK, branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the [illegible] day of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1857. WM. C. H. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney. o1-law6wTh* New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ALBANY.—JACOB GROAT against PETER VAN LOON and ALMIRA H. VAN LOON his wife.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of JACOB GROAT, the above named plaintiff, which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of Albany, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible] State-street, in the city of Albany, N. Y., within twenty days after the serving of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. EDWARDS & STURTEVANT, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the Clerk's Office of Albany County, in the city of Albany, on the 8th day of October, 1857. EDWARDS & STURTEVANT, Plaintiff's Attorneys. o15-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—PIERCE PHELAN against GEORGE JOYCE, ELIZABETH his wife, ERASTUS BRAINERD and HENRY SCHUBARR.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. [illegible], 1857. T. JAMES GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the [illegible] day of October, 1857. T. JAMES GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney. o29-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEWIS S. DOD against HARRIET DOD, otherwise called HARRIET DOD, and JOHN CLARK.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, JOHN CLARK: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 22d day of August, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 4 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1857. TOMLINSON, WALDEN & [illegible], Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 4 Nassau-st. au27-law13wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TUNISON, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 321 Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 27, 1857. GEORGE G. SMITH, Executor. my28-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ESTHER ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24 day of November next.—Dated, New-York, April 20, 1857. ALANSON ROBINSON, Executor. ap23-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. BURDEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of FRANCIS H. LORETT, No. 462 Grand-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated May 6, 1857. MARIA BURDEN, Executrix. my7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated June 10, 1857.

JOHN B. GARDINER, WILLIAM H. GARDINER, } Executors. je11-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GUSTAV GRATZ, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, corner of Sands and Fulton streets, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated June 25, 1857. SIGMUND ROSENBERG, Administrator. je25-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS E. KING, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1857. FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, Executor, jy9-law6mTh No. 157 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, [illegible] Bedford and Flushing avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated July 7, 1857. MARIA C. MEAD, Administratrix. jy9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, [illegible] Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1857. LEONARD W. KIP, Executor. s30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1857. EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor, &c. my21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL D. PIERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 183 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1857. JOHN H. LEVERIDGE, Executor. au27-law6mTh*

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Erie Railroad.

[illegible] meeting of the Directors and Stockholders of the Erie Railroad was held last night in the [illegible] Room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The attendance was very considerable.

[illegible] CHARLES A. DAVIS took his seat as Chairman. [illegible] LATHERS was presented to the assemblage to [illegible] progress. His reception was very enthusiastic. He exhibited the condition and requirements of the [illegible], and showed that the money yet required was needed in the main for actual improvements. He acknowledged that the affairs of the Road had once been mismanaged, but defended the giving of a high salary to Mr. MORAN, the President, on the ground that that officer had not only saved more than his salary by his efficiency, but was put beyond the temptation of financiering by the sufficiency of his income as the chief officer of the road. Not that he charged Mr. MORAN with any tendency to financiering, but [illegible] asserted that that gentleman, as President of a Railroad, deserved at least as high a salary [illegible] as the President of the United States, because the successful discharge of the duties of a Railroad President required much more varied attainments than did the Presidency of the United States, inasmuch as the incumbent of the [illegible] was aided on all sides by his Cabinet, and [illegible] by the office-seekers, to satisfy [illegible] his principal and most onerous duty.

[illegible] alluded at length to the mortgage held by Mr. DREW on the road, and vindicated the mortgage from any improper action in the matter. He [illegible] that if the present stockholders subscribed to the [illegible] mortgage bonds, they would be secure in any [illegible] because the road would be sold subject to their [illegible]. So far as the relative safety of Banks and Erie Railroad Stock was concerned, he declared that there was no doubt of the fact that the Erie securities [illegible] much more preferable, because they paid [illegible] where were the Banks that [illegible] to-day, and did the [illegible] would be [illegible] for [illegible] Bank of England [illegible] permanence [illegible]. The marble fronts were in the same [illegible] Banks because we had cheap [illegible] just as some people wanted an [illegible] the Erie Railroad, and so long [illegible] had cheap legislation so long would we have [illegible] taxation. Neither would Western lands be [illegible] so long as the Government bestowed them to the friends of the Western Railroads, to pay their dividends.

Mr. LATHERS again impressed on the bondholders the necessity of purchasing two bonds each, one of which was to be given to the Road, and payment, if the means were not immediately forthcoming, would be extended to a whole year. In this way they would not only be making a profitable investment, but would be preserving theirs and the directors' property. He regretted that he was called on to accuse the stockholders of shrinking in order to avoid the probability of being called on to assist in restoring the affairs of the road to a satisfactory condition. If the stockholders would subscribe any sum as a loan, the directors would give them the same liberal terms as they gave the bondholders. In conclusion, Mr. LATHERS lamented the indifference exhibited by the stock and bondholders to their own interests in failing to act on the suggestions of the Board, and urged them to subscribe at once without fail.

[illegible] reply to a suggestion from a Director, Mr. [illegible] explained that half of the six millions required by the road would be taken in coupons—that is, that three millions would be received in cancellation of the indebtedness of the road.

Mr. RUGGLES explained that Mr. DREW's mortgage was for $1,500,000 on the rolling stock, and that he had another mortgage on the road; but that as soon as the indorsements were taken up, of course he would give up his chattel mortgage. Mr. DREW had informed him that if one million were subscribed to relieve him of his indorsements for the road, he would give up his chattel mortgage and take up the new bonds for the remaining $500,000. [Applause.] That showed Mr. DREW to be a benefactor of the road and a high-minded, honorable man. [Renewed applause.]

A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. DREW, by Mr. O. S. BAKER, and carried unanimously.

Mr. LATHERS, from the Committee, reported that the subscriptions amounted to nearly a million, and very earnestly called for more.

Mr. AUGUSTUS H. DUGANNE animadverted on the unhappy political influence exerted by the New-York Central Railroad, and hoped that the Erie Railroad would be sustained from motives of State pride and disinterested patriotism.

Mr. RUGGLES again came forward, and stated that since he had spoken of Mr. DREW's magnanimous offer, that gentleman himself had entered the room and reaffirmed his proposal. [Applause.]

Mr. HENRY O'REILLY appealed to the wealthy men of the City of New-York to come forward and relieve the present embarrassments of the road, and besought the Committee to call on them before making application to non-residents of the City. He based his appeal not only on reasons of interest, but on the demands of charity, as embodied in the necessities of the poor stockholders.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS made some remarks on the utility of railroads generally, and of the Erie Railroad particularly, without which, he said, New-York would be subjected to all the horrors of a famine in the coming Winter.

Mr. MORAN, the President, represented the critical condition of the road, and informed the audience that if they failed to come forward now, the property must inevitably go into the hands of a Receiver.

Capt. CHAS. H. MARSHALL suggested that a Committee be appointed to wait on the stockholders and obtain from them contributions of at least 10 per cent. on their stock.

Mr. LATHERS proposed that Mr. MARSHALL, who had himself advanced 20 per cent. on his stock, be appointed Chairman of that Committee.

The proposition was adopted unanimously.

Capt. Marshall, Mr. Erastus Brooks, Mr. Kinney and Mr. Murphy were appointed such Committee, with power to add to their number.

After considerable discussion as to the propriety of the Board's offering its stock in market at 60 per cent., and thus raising the requisite amount of available funds immediately, the meeting adjourned for one week.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Oct. 29.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 255, 592, 298, 620, 213, 423, 426, 530, 207, 340, 648, 650, 651, 653, 656, 660, 178, 414, 295, 417, 486, 490, 491, 492, 608, 619, 632, 536, 42, 43, 57, 20, 628, 630, 563, 553, 471, 572, 645, 104, 655, 473, 297.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 214, 240, 241, 263, 266, 281, 282, 283, 266, 286, 287, 289, 290, 263.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39, 42 to 46, 48 to 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57 to 63, 47, 53.

The Street Commissioner's Difficulty.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 28.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

The settlement of the order in the Street Commission case was further adjourned yesterday, until this (Thursday) morning. Some informal discussion was had as to the course the Court would adopt, should the Sheriff, in opposition to the injunction, attempt to dispossess Mr. Conover.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE—Oct. 28.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

John Wissells and Henry Bons, two Germans, were yesterday arrested by Deputy United States Marshal O'Keefe, charged with passing quarter eagle gold pieces in Thirty-fifth-street. They were committed for examination.

MARINE COURT—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.

Before Judge Thompson.

OPERATIC TROUBLES—SINGERS VS. MANAGERS.

Felicita Vestvali vs. William E. Burton.—On the 12th of August last, the plaintiff agreed with the defendant to sing in a series of seven operas to be given at the defendant's theatre. The parties were to share the profits of each representation equally, after deducting $600 per night for the use of the House, excepting the last night, on which the plaintiff was to have a benefit, and all the proceeds of the evening, except the sum of $300. But five representations were given. On the last, the 29th of August, the plaintiff's benefit took place. The receipts on that occasion amounted to $690. The defendant paid $400, which with the $300 for the use of the house, left a balance due plaintiff of $190. On the part of the defendant it appeared that he preferred Signor Macoffin as tenor, in the several representations to be given, but that he was objected to by Signorina Vestvali, who preferred Brignoli. Macoffin's terms were $50 per night; Brignoli's $150. Mr. Burton declined to employ Brignoli on account of the terms demanded by him. Vestvali then agreed to pay $30 per night to Mr. Burton if he would engage Brignoli; whereupon he was engaged and sang in the five operas performed, for which he was paid $750. Of this amount, $150 were due Mr. Burton from Vestvali, which, together with several other small items, among them a bill for bouquets, was allowed by the Court, and judgment rendered for the plaintiff for $13, with costs to the defendant. This amount Mr. Burton had offered to pay before the commencement of the action.

[Advertisement.]

HARRY BURNHAM, OR THE YOUNG CONTINENTAL.—This beautiful Drama by Jas. Pilgrim, is to be performed at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE to-night, with the new and successful Drama of the "Warning Hand," or "The Statue Lover," and the new Comedietta of the "Dutch Ghost" or "All Right." A better or more amusing entertainment could not be desired. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. E. L. FOX, Mr. F. E. AIKEN, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss H. F. NICHOLS, Miss JULIA DALY, Miss WELLS and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

RICH CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. Selected personally by our agent in Europe for our Fall sales, are just opened from ships *Fairfield* and *Argus*, and will be sold at an EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION FOR CASH. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., corner of Broadway and Broome-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—It is notorious that the ulcers on the muscular parts of the leg are never healed with safety by the ordinary salves. This ointment alone penetrates to the morbid cause of these fixed and obstinate ulcers, and removes them rapidly and without hazard. It is equally efficacious for all external pustules, inflammations and wounds.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS AT HALF PRICE. BRADY'S GALLERY, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY.

Frederick Cueva's Trial for the Murder of De Granval.

The Court opened yesterday morning (third day) at 9½ o'clock, with a large attendance of spectators. The gallery was filled with ladies. A number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony was mainly corroborative of that previously given. The most important was that of Dr. ELDER, who was recalled and examined by Mr. LITTELL. He testified as follows:

Since this affray, I have made some pistol experiments; the course of the wound made in the head of deceased by the ball was angular and horizontal; from the surface of the wound, I do not think the wound inclined either way materially; externally, the wound was irregular, clean, and no indication of powder or burning—about the size of an ordinary bullet; the hole in the bone was about twice the size of the ball, and the circle irregular; a small portion of the brain protruded from the external opening; the pistol experiments I have made since this affair were made for my own satisfaction; I experimented with a view of ascertaining to what distance the effects of powder would be visible; to ascertain that, I procured three pistols—two doubled-barrelled ones and one six-barreled revolver; I made a target with sheets of paper—sometimes white and sometimes brown; I fastened the paper flat against a board; I loaded the pistols with powder and wad, and sometimes with ball; I measured distances, fired, and noticed the result; I found at a distance of four feet that the powder never failed to exhibit itself upon the paper; particles of the powder would reach and stick to it; the revolver would throw the powder a greater distance; I have seen the pistol which is said to have been in Cueva's possession on the night of the affray; the one I used was similar to it in appearance, except that the barrels were a little larger; I have experimented with a capped pistol in letting it fall to the sidewalk to see if it would explode the cap; I think I tried this at least forty times, letting it fall from different heights and in various positions, and did not in any instance succeed in exploding the cap; I let the pistol fall at various distances, from two to five feet. [The pistol with which the Doctor experimented was exhibited in Court, and passed around to the Jury to be compared with Cueva's. The pistol was considerably heavier than Cueva's, and the barrels were about an inch longer.] I think I can safely say that if the pistol had fallen on the sidewalk, striking upon the hammer, the head must have been at least three feet from the pistol to make such a wound as was in the head of deceased.

By Mr. Scudder—If you were to stand with your left hand upon my shoulder and fire with the pistol in your right hand, at my head, the powder would be apt to indicate itself in the neighborhood of the wound; in all the gunshot wounds that I ever examined they have been irregular; I think that a pistol ball would not generally make what is called a clean, round hole in the bone of the skull; gunshot wounds in bone are usually irregular.

By Mr. Zabriskie—I was called to see deceased before he died; Drs. Julien, Schabert and Pettherbridge were also present; the wound was probed to the depth of five inches; Dr. Julian first used the probe; I thought it was a dangerous experiment to probe it, and protested against it at the time; after Dr. Julien had probed the wound and asserted that he had touched the ball, I took the probe to ascertain if it was the sound of lead; I probed it through to the opposite side of the head, and satisfied myself that the probe was touching the bone instead of the bullet.

By Mr. Dayton—Doctor, is it your opinion that death was caused by the bullet or the probing? A.—By the bullet, Sir.

The Court here adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 28.

$3,000 N.Y.State 6s, '73.101		25 Am. Ex. Bk. Scrip.	60
4,000 N.Y.State 5s, '58.	96	5 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	93
500 do	96	50 do......b60	93
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '60.	93	5 Pacific Mail St. Co.	70
2,000 do	93½	50 do	71
2,000 Ky. State 6s	83	20 do	71½
12,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	70	300 Erie Railroad....s3	9
5,000 Mo. State 6s....b30	67	300 do......s3	9¼
12,000 do	67¼	100 do......b60	9½
22,000 do	67½	100 do	9½
5,000 do......b30	67¾	150 do......s3	9½
15,000 do......b30	68	100 do	9½
25,000 do......b30	68¼	50 do......s7	9½
500 Cal. State 7s, '70.	59½	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	79½
2,000 Erie R.R.C.B.'71.	25	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	62
1,000 N.Y.&N.H.Bs.'60	83½	8 Sixth-Avenue R.R.	82
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.c	70	8 do	82½
2,000 Ch. & R. I. Bds.	80	10 Third-Avenue R.R.	75
1,000 B. & C. 2d M. Bs.	68	400 Reading R. R....s10	27
9 Bank of Commerce.	74	50 do	27½
175 N. Y. Cen. R. R....s3	62½	50 do......s3	27¾
50 do......c	63¾	200 do......s10	27½
100 do......c	63¼	200 do......s3	28
400 do	63	300 do......b60	28½
225 do	62¾	400 do......s10	28
100 do......s10	62½	200 do......b30	28½
450 do	62½	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	8½
25 do	62¾	73 M. S. & N. I. pf. Stk.	22
150 do	62¼	15 Panama R. R.	68
250 do	62	200 Clv. & P. R. R....s15	9
200 do	61¾	15 N. H. & Hartf. R.R.	105
50 do	61½	200 Clv. & Tol. R. R....c	27
100 do......s3	62½	100 do......s10	27
300 do......s3	62¾	200 do	27¼
100 do......b30	63	100 do......s30	27
100 do......s10	62¾	400 do......c	28
50 do......s3	63	10 Ch. & R. Island RR.	64½
50 do......s10	63	100 do	64
50 do	63½	50 do......s10	63½
100 do......b7	63½	100 do......s10	63
330 do......s3	63½	150 do......s10	63½
100 do......b30	64	50 La Crosse & Mil. R.	5½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$5,000 Missouri 6s.....Int. added	65¼
13 shares New-York Life Ins. and Trust Co.	129½
40 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co	90½
200 shares Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R.	18½
100 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	9¾
10 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	71
50 shares New-York and Erie R. R.	10
Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:	
$10,000 Brooklyn City, 6 ₩ cent....Int. add.	74@74½
$9,500 Marietta and Cin. R. R. 7 ₩ cent. Flat	½
$300 Marietta and Cin. R. R. 7 ₩ cent. Flat	½
10 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co	74
237 shares Marietta and Cincinnati R. R.	½
40 shares Terre Haute and Alton R. R.	4½
112 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chi.R.R.	1½
140 shares Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R.	½
34 shares Dayton and Michigan R. R.	¼
Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:	
$1,000 Terre Haute and Alton 7s.....Int. add.	50½
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s.....Int. add.	50½
50 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express	30@32½
50 shares Bowery Bank	9½
10 shares Lamar Insurance Co	86½
10 shares Home Insurance Co	100½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	79½	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	65
13,000 Mo. State 6s	68	300 do......s3	65
6,000 do	68¼	250 do......b10	65
10,000 do......b30	68¾	100 do......s10	65
2,000 N.Y.State 6s, '73.	100½	50 do......at 10d	65
1,000 N.Y.State 5s, '60.	98	100 Erie Railroad	10¼
10,000 Ohio State 6s, '86.	92½	100 Reading R. R....s30	29
1,000 Ind. State 5s	75	200 do......s3	29½
1,000 Erie R.R.C.Bs.'71	26	100 do......s5	29½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R.Bds	80	200 do	30
15 Bank of America.	90	100 do......s5	29½
17 Bank of Commerce	74	25 Panama Railroad.	70
50 Cumb. Coal Co	6½	100 Illinois Central R.	85
50 Penn. Coal Co	66	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	28½
20 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	13½	15 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	66½
20 La Crosse & Mil.R.R	6		

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool Saturday, Oct. 17, passed Sandy Hook early this forenoon, and arrived at her dock about 12½ o'clock. A brief summary of her news was telegraphed from Sandy Hook, and was made known in the Street before the adjournment of the first session of the Stock Exchange. The effect was favorable, and the money news, itself, better than the temper of the London Market on the sailing of the *Baltic* promised by this opportunity. The Bank of England had not further advanced the rate of discount. The weekly report of Oct. 16 shows a decline in Bullion of $2,775,000, and the Notes unemployed down to $20,120,000, or £4,024,000 Sterling. The Bullion now stands $50,545,000, or £10,109,000 Sterling. The *Persia* brings $1,300,000 in Gold for New-York, and remittances on subsequent shipments had been entered to the extent of $600,000. Against this movement the large sum of $2,100,000 had been delivered in London by two vessels from Australia. Discounts are quoted active at 7 ₩ cent., but on the Stock Exchange money was easier. The Funds advanced to 88¾. The French Funds were slightly better, 66.95. In the German Capitals the pressure for money was severe, and its value, everywhere in that direction, rising. In Hamburg 9 ₩ cent. was being paid for discounts. In Vienna quite a fierce panic was raging, and a number of heavy failures reported. The Cotton Market at Liverpool, notwithstanding the news from this side, and a duller state of things, attended by some few failures at Manchester, had fallen off but ⅛d.@¼d. The Grain trade was steady, and for Indian Corn there was an improved demand. Sugars had fallen 3s. in London, but BARINGS quote a better tone at the close.

From this side no later news than the *Persia* took out had been received in London. The *Ariel*, with three days' later accounts, was looked for at Southampton. The *City of Washington*, with one day later, had just arrived at Liverpool. There was an active market for several of the American Railways in the London market, with considerable fluctuations through the week, but altogether at much higher rates than the latest from this side. Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co. write:

"Considerable amounts of United States 6 ₩ cent. Stock have been transmitted to New-York to be repaid upon the offer of redemption by the Treasury.

"Upon the receipt of advices by the *Persia*, a further decline took place in American Securities generally, which attracted buyers, and there have been transactions to some extent in certain descriptions of Railroad Bonds, &c. Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 have changed hands at 80½; New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. Sinking Fund Bonds at 65, and the shares of same Company at 60@64; New-York and Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds, at 54@55, and 64, the Sinking Fund Bonds of 1875 at 64, and the Bonds of 1883 at 45@44½. Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, 7 ₩ cent., changed hands, at 80, 79½, 78, and 79; Freeland Bonds, with option, at 89½@90, and the shares have been sold, at 1, 4, 3½, 5, 6½, 7, 5½, 5, and 4 discount, at which latter price they are in demand, and we hear of 3½ having been since given."

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS write:

"Business has been done in the United States 5s [illegible] Inscriptions of 1867 and 68 at 107, and in [illegible] of 1868 at 97. State Stocks are not generally pressed for sale; those of Virginia are the most offered, at 60@61 for the Dollar 6s, and at 60@62 for the Sterling 5s. Maryland 5s Sterling sold at 90. Small amounts of Massachusetts 5s Sterling offered at 97½, and of Pennsylvania Inscriptions at 72@73. No Pennsylvania Bonds at present offered. Nothing doing in the City Stocks. Sales of a few thousand pounds in each have been made of Canada 6s at 100, of Nova Scotia at 103, of New-Brunswick at 102. In Railroad Bonds, Pennsylvania Central, 65@67; ditto 2d mortgage, Sterling, 86@88; New-York Central, 67; New-York and Erie 3d Mortgage, 65; Illinois Central, 79; ditto Freeland, 90; Michigan Central offered at 80; Grand Trunk, of Canada, 73@74. In Shares, business has been done in New-York Central at 65; New-York and Erie at 18; Illinois Central at 35@36, $40 paid; Grand Trunk of Canada, 40@41."

The returns from the Bank of England for the week ending the 10th October gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£6,502,326	Increase	£254,109
Other Deposits	9,067,123	Decrease	335,150
Rest	3,660,288	Increase	13,350
Gov't Securities	10,560,607	Decrease	33,000
Other Securities	22,306,877	Increase	563,034
Notes unemployed	4,024,400	Decrease	581,640

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,990,110, being an increase of £42,835, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £10,109,943, showing a decrease of £552,749, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 9th inst.:

Oct.	For Money: Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account: Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat...10	89	89⅜	89¼	89	89½	89½
Mon...12	87⅛	88⅜	87⅞	87⅜	88⅜	87⅞
Tues..13	86⅞	87⅛	87⅛	86⅞	87⅜	87⅜
Wed...14	87⅛	88	87⅞	88⅛	88¼	88⅛
Thur..15	87⅛	88¼	88⅛	88⅛	88⅜	88⅛
Fri...16	88⅛	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜

In our own market to-day the price of Gold keeps down to nearly par in exchange for currency. The brokers are occasional buyers at 100⅛@100¼, and sellers at 100½@101. The *Asia* carried back $100,000 in Gold. The amount sent by the *Black Warrior* to New-Orleans, $350,000. A good part of the receipts by the *Persia* will go in the same direction unless New-York exchange improves rapidly. The latest transactions were at 96½@97, short sight. Some further sales bills on London were made early in the day at 106@107, Canada drawn, for the mail by the *Asia*. The screw-steamer *Kangaroo* will take a private mail for Liverpool to-morrow, affording the opportunity of reply to the letters by the *Persia*. Money grows easier at bank, and prime short paper is wanted by three or four of the large banks, which are well supplied with currency. The Stock Brokers keep aloof from demand loans, though negotiations of this sort on first-class Stocks would not be difficult at 7 ₩ cent. The Street, however, is not overcrowded with Stocks of this description, or even with the lower-priced speculatives; and as the operators divide pretty equally in opinion, there is less difficulty in lending than borrowing on the daily deliveries. The *Bulls* in New-York Central Shares carried the stock from 61⅛, to which it fell on the early call of the list, to 65¼ ₩ cent. in the afternoon. The transactions were unusually large, exceeding 5,000 shares, and the market closed firm. Other descriptions sympathized. Reading was done at 30 ₩ cent.; Illinois Central at 85; Missouri sixes at 68⅞; Rock Island at 66¼; Delaware at 95; Panama at 70, and Toledo at 28¼ ₩ cent. Bank shares rather tame: America, 80; Commerce, 74 ₩ cent.

As the financial year of the New-York Central Road closed on the 30th September ult., and the gross income of the year has been reported at $8,009,000, a good many inquiries are making as to the probable net results to be shown on the official report. We have nothing authentic on the subject, but have good reason to believe that the Company paid during the year:

Interest on Funded Debt, about	$900,000
Principal of old Funded Debt	156,000
Principal of 6 ₩ cent. Certificates	102,000
Eight ₩ cent. Dividends	1,920,000
Together	$3,128,000

And all expenses of operating, renewal of track, improvement in equipment, station property, &c. Leaving, as usual, *no floating debt* at the close of the year; adding largely to the surplus or contingent fund, and using during the year only $59,000 of the 7 ₩ cent. loan created last year in renewal of the old funded debt; making this issue $390,000 of the half million authorized, against $331,000 at the close of the previous year. Believing this information to be substantially correct, we present the following table of the

FUNDED DEBT AND STOCK OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

	1857. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.
Debt certificates	$8,892,600	$8,892,600
Less redeemed	632,000	470,000
Outstanding	$8,260,600	$8,422,600
Convertibles	3,000,000	3,000,000
Canada debt	812,000	812,000
Real Estate debt	221,000	221,000
Debt old Companies	1,351,297	1,507,297
New substituted	390,000	331,000
Total debt	$14,034,897	$14,293,897
Capital shares	24,136,660	24,136,660
Total	$38,171,557	$38,430,557

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $58,692; paid $81,008, and held at the close $5,657,031.

Semi-Monthly Money Circular for Europe.

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

With the suspension of specie payments by the Banks in this City, which became general on the day succeeding the issue of our last report, 13th inst., and was shortly followed by a like suspension on the part of nearly all the banks throughout the country, the panic in our stock and money market reached its culminating point. A feeling of relief was immediately apparent, and a general belief that the worst had been realized, removed much of the excitement that previously existed. The effect upon the stock market was to produce an immediate and rapid reaction from the low prices which ruled on the morning of the 13th inst., the amount offered for sale being materially reduced, and the demand both for investment and speculation being quite active. For some days the business was large, and the upward movement, as a general rule, fully maintained, but in consequence of the continued stringency in money matters, and the unfavorable accounts from Europe, which checked the demand, the transactions have since become less important, and a considerable part of the improvement has been lost. The advanced prices induced some speculative sales for a decline, but the proportion of time business continues small. The receipts of specie per *Europa* and *Baltic*, and the expectation that a large amount will arrive per *Persia*, counteract, to some extent, the effect of the untoward position of financial affairs in Europe, and our market for the last two days, although unusually dull, has had rather an upward tendency. This morning there was considerable buoyancy. In Money matters there is a slight improvement. Since the suspension, the Banks have been able to adopt measures to remove, in part, the obstacles which previously interfered with the ordinary course of business. On account, however, of the general want of confidence, negotiations continue very difficult. Several important additional failures have occurred during the fortnight, and extensions are obtained on a very large proportion of the notes falling due from day to day. Domestic Exchanges are still in an unsettled state, and for bills on Europe, although rates have advanced, the demand continues limited. Specie commands a premium of ¼@¾ ₩ cent., with a large supply and moderate demand. In State Stocks the transactions have been large, with a material improvement in nearly all descriptions. The largest advance is in New-York State Loans, 5s of 1858, which sold during the panic at 83, and have since brought 97, closing at 95. In the other, 5 ₩ cent. loans, the average improvement is 10, and in the 6 ₩ cent. loans 11@12 ₩ cent. In Ohio, 6s it is 6; in Kentucky 6s, 12; in Virginias, 8; in Tennessees, 12, and in Missouris, 6. In some cases the closing prices are from 2 to 3 ₩ cent. lower than the highest points touched during the fortnight, but the market is generally firm. The Secretary of the Treasury having withdrawn his offer to purchase, in consequence of the reduction of the surplus in the treasury, United States Loans have been offered at reduced prices, and our present quotations are consequently lower than those contained in our previous circular. There have been no sales reported. Proposals are again invited until 10th proximo, for the new New-York State 6 per cent loan of $500,000.

City Stocks have also improved slightly, but the business in these and in County Bonds continues on a very limited scale. CAMMANN & CO.

Telegraphic Reports.

STATEMENT OF THE PROVIDENCE BANKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The following is the Statement of the Providence Banks to the 26th inst.:

Circulation	$1,917,578
Deposits	2,040,579
Loans	18,336,903
Specie	334,166

THE ONTARIO AND LUTHER WRIGHT'S BANKS.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The Ontario Bank, in this City, is to-day paying off Luther Wright's Bank Depositors in current notes. There is no rush or excitement whatever.

CURRENCY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The notes of the Philadelphia and New-York City Banks are received as currency by the Banks of this District.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

There is no change to note in financial affairs to-day; everything looks as gloomy as ever. Messrs. MILES, ADAMS & Co., cotton factors, have failed.

The Currency System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In these times of confusion and panic it may be well to reflect on the fundamental principles which lie at the foundation of our currency system; for these principles, simple as they are, seem often unknown and generally forgotten.

By the laws of this country and of most civilized nations, coin in gold and silver is the legalized mode of liquidating indebtedness. This coin is a certain quantity of precious metal with its amount stamped upon it by Government. All mercantile transactions except simple barter are made in the name of these coins, called specie, and specie, or obligations to pay it, are given in settlement. The use of specie—which constitutes its value—is for a medium of exchange. Its value, like all other property, is varied by the supply of it in proportion to the demand, but likewise its average value at any place must depend upon its cost at that place. Its cost at its place of production is the labor required to obtain it there, and at any other place the cost of transportation of the articles exchanged for it and the bringing the specie back. The labor therefore required to place a dollar in specie at any place is the cost of the dollar at that place. The cost of the dollar is in this country the standard of value. When we say a thing is worth a dollar, we mean that it has the same value as the coin one dollar, that it will procure that amount of coin.

The cost of specie does not depend upon the amount used any more than the cost of any other production of labor—an increased demand would increase its production, a decreased demand would diminish its production. A sudden demand would increase its price, but this could not be permanently above its cost of production; a decreased demand would diminish its price, but, as it is consumed, this could not be permanently less than its cost of production. But in either case the quantity produced would not immediately be altered, as men do not alter their business acts till well assured of their ground, and then reluctantly and with time for preparation.

If specie becomes more valuable in one place than in another, it will go to its best market, but still the difference must be sufficient to bear the expense of transporting the articles to exchange for the specie and transport it in return.

We use promises to pay specie as of equal value with it, if our reliance is implicit in these promises. These promises to pay specie, if secured on property of the same value of specie, cannot be issued at a less cost than specie, and are of the same real value.

Our ordinary currency is composed of these obligations to pay, and specie itself. The standard of our currency is the same as if only specie were used, as their obligations represent specie.

These obligations are valuable as currency only where their integrity is known, and, therefore, all balances of commerce between nations are paid in specie. As between the different obligors, in these promises to pay, balances are paid in specie, as they do not care to hold the obligations of others to pay specie, in preference to the specie itself. The use of currency—the same as specie which it represents—is, as before said, to effect exchanges by bartering this currency for other property. The amount of currency needed is in proportion to the amount of exchanges. If the currency increases and the exchanges do not, there is more currency to do the same work, and if all the currency still is used, the sum of the exchanges are made with more currency, that is the articles exchanged bring a greater price, and each exchange is proportionably made with more currency, or in other words each article sells at a higher price, currency being cheaper.

As before said, balances between bankers and distant countries are paid in specie. The rapidity with which specie is demanded of bankers is a matter of experience, and it is necessary for them to keep an amount sufficient to meet every probable demand upon them. As they are the depositors of most of the reserve funds in the country; almost all the specie not used in circulation is in their hands. This specie is the specie basis of the circulation and deposits.

It is obvious with a reduction of this specie reserve the paper currency and obligations to depositors must be reduced in the same proportion that the specie basis bore to the currency, or there will be a less proportionate reserve than before; and if this reduction is so great as to alarm the holders of obligations of the bank, their demands will be presented for payment, and payment in specie being impossible, the immediate payment of their obligations becomes impossible, and the whole paper currency becomes discredited and of only local and uncertain value.

A reduction in specie in a country like this involves a much larger reduction of currency than the amount of specie lost. The destruction of the paper currency involves a loss of currency equal to the loss of an equal sum of specie, if specie were the only currency.

With a currency lessened in amount, if this lessening were permanent and with equal exchanges, the price of everything would decline in the proportion of the old currency to the new. But currency will not easily assimilate itself to great and sudden changes, and exchanges are stopped or made in barter, so that the change in price never bears any proportion to the change in amount of currency.

With our currency, as with a purely specie one—when it is cheapened below the cost of its standard, the dollar, the only exportable portion of it, the coin, begins to move away, as that is our cheapest property—an immediate contraction of artificial currency should follow importations of gold beyond our commercial production of it, this would raise the price of our currency, and other articles would be cheaper and be exported. If the contraction were considerable, we would export less of our produced specie. Violent expansions of currency may cheapen it so much as to send specie out at a rate such as to defy the effect of any possible contraction, may deprive the weaker banks of their basis, universally discredit bills and confuse and destroy the whole system of exchanges and sales.

Often in such cases artificial currency is resorted to, remotely redeemable, bearing the name of, but not equivalent to, coin. The value of this substitute consists simply in the probabilities of its payment.

If secured upon property of its nominal value and taken locally as currency, its value for exchanges must consist, as with specie currency, upon the amount issued in proportion to the exchanges made. If one dollar of it will procure more in exchange than the cost of one dollar in specie, specie will come here. If the currency, on the other hand, becomes inflated no gold can come, but on the contrary will leave, as we, not using it as currency for a greater value than bills, would give it but little value above that of our substituted currency.

The constant production of specie from California, and the retention of a proportion of it here, show that till lately we have not had a currency by which a dollar of gold was of less value than its cost. This evil has been of late growth. At present, the great reduction of prices, and the immediate flow of specie here shows that it is much more valuable than its cost; that it bears a higher price in proportion to its cost than other property.

Our paper currency here at present is irredeemable in specie, and exists but by sufferance and unavoidable necessity, but is comparatively valueless for any but local circulation. It is in New-York of nearly equal value to specie, and specie will flow here so long as our [illegible] currency continues more high-priced than merchandise. An expansion of it to such an extent as to cheapen the value of the dollar would stop the flow of specie, strip us of our coin, and each day would see our danger greater, our defence less. The [illegible] of the law can protect us, and should be invoked the moment the present state of our banks is so altered as to produce a baseless expansion, inflation of prices, and consequent drain of the blood of commerce—specie. D.

Money Matters in Other Quarters.

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 27.

There was no demand for Stocks yesterday, and transactions at the Board were small. Minnesota declined $2, and Pittsburg $5. Rockland sold at $20.

Money is quoted on the street at from 1@2 ₩ cent. ₩ month. 1½ is about the average rate for first-rate paper. The Banks are gaining in specie every day, and are getting along very smoothly.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 26.

The Board of Trade was well attended on Saturday, both by regular members and dry goods and other merchants; the latter trying to buy Wheat for the purpose of making Eastern exchange. There seems to be no improvement in money matters, exchange on New-York selling at 10 ₩ cent. premium to outsiders, while some sold on Boston at 9 prem., and Canada currency being in demand at 8. Some think little improvement can be looked for in the next six months.

A very large capital is invested here this Fall in the boot and shoe trade, and our wholesalers are doing a good business, as this is a branch of trade not so much affected by the hard times, articles of actual necessity always selling. We are told, however, that little is sold except for cash, and that orders are generally small, and such as can be paid for. Collections for this month have not been so large as for September.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 27.

The demand for money has been and is moderate among the mercantile and manufacturing classes. Our banks are not discounting for new customers to much extent. They are obliged to renew largely for old, and thus take care of them and themselves. Parties generally seem to consider that in a business point of view the closest period of the stringency has been passed. In the street no offerings of paper, and rates cannot be quoted. Eastern exchange in moderate demand at ¾@1½ premium. Uncurrent money during the week past has fallen off in rates of discount, owing to a less amount offering of all kinds, and to the outside demand for Ohio to remit West, in lieu of New-York exchange. We quote State Bank of Ohio, 2@3 ₩ cent. discount; other Ohio, 4@5; State Bank of Indiana, 5; Free Banks do., 10; Pennsylvania, 10; Illinois and Wisconsin, 8c.@10c. Of the Eastern States, Massachusetts and Connecticut are bought at 1@1½. Other Eastern at much higher rates. Canada currency is scarce, and rules at 1@2 ₩ cent. Few of our banks now take this money at par, and those only in small sums.

Only a moderate demand for gold, and the premium has constantly cheapened. Brokers buy at ¼@1, and sell at 1½@2. The general trade of the city has been very moderate. Those who want to buy find it difficult to get the money, and a seller of any property does not sell short of cash. Collections are hard, and no one wishes to extend to new credits. Lake and canal commerce have been fairly active, but a large amount of shipping still remains unemployed.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 28.

The creditors of L. J. LEVY & Co., fancy dry goods dealers, had a meeting on Monday evening last, when it was ascertained that the liabilities of the firm reached about $900,000, and the assets $1,000,000. The proposition was to pay 100 cents on the dollar, on an average extension of fifteen months. The creditors present, representing about three-fourths of the liabilities, all acceded to this proposition, at the same time expressing the utmost confidence in the ability and integrity of the firm to make good their engagements.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Oct. 27.

Exchange on the North still continues in active demand, and rules ruinously high. This is a serious hindrance to the healthful action of business, causing more distress at present than any other ingredient of the monetary pressure. The balance of trade is largely against us, and we see no immediate relief from the evil complained of. Our Banks are discounting only to a limited extent, very little beyond their daily receipts. A large amount of good paper is still offering on the street, and capitalists exhibit rather more disposition to invest.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 21.

A feeling even of greater gloom than we care to depict pervaded the market to-day, from the opening to the close. Hitherto a casual gleam of sunshine has shot across the financial horizon, and enabled people to bear up cheerfully under the pressing load they have carried for weeks past. But this morning the sentiment was one of sullenness, coupled with ill-concealed threats of a determination not to submit to a condition of things which has become well nigh intolerable. This is no longer the time to be mealy-mouthed. *The merchants must have relief*, and of a different kind too from the temporary palliations of the last few days, or else there will be trouble, and of a nature so serious that the banks may well prepare to stare the last alternative in the face.

The most favorable feature of the day was another decline in Northern Sight funds to 2 ₩ cent. discount, with the prospect of a further fall to-morrow. One-day Sight was offered at 2½. But the quantity to be absorbed is small, and notwithstanding these rates are telegraphed to the interior, we hear that distant parties are ordering specie for their collections.

As for Foreign Exchange there is no market. Cash sales of first-class Sterling cannot be made at 95. Some first-rate ship bills could be had at 87½@90. In the way of barter, approved Sterling, which may mean any thing or nothing, is passed at 97½@98.

The mail boat from Mobile this morning brought $50,000 in coin to the bank of JAMES ROBB.

We understand that policies to the extent of $600,000 have been opened on coin by the steamship *Cahawba* from Havana. We know of Sterling to the amount of £70,000 forwarded there a fortnight ago, with instructions to remit the proceeds in gold. The *Cahawba* is now due.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR is unchanged. Sales of 1,200 bbls. at $4 75 for choice Wisconsin, and $5@$5 25 for extra Ohio and Michigan, mostly at $5. WHEAT is steady. Sales of 50,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 80c. and 4,000 bushels White Canada at $1 12c. CORN is quiet and unchanged; small sales at 55c.@57c. OATS nominal at 34c. WHISKY; sales of 100 bbls. at 18c. FREIGHTS 15¼c.@16c. for Wheat to New-York. *Imports for the 24 hours ending noon to-day*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 20,000 bushels Wheat. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 70,000 bushels Wheat; 14,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 28—6 P. M.

In FLOUR there is only a nominal business doing; the freshet restricts transactions. WHEAT—Sales of 500 bushels Mediterranean at $1 12½. RYE sold in the street at 75c., and a lot of 650 bushels Canal sold at 80c. for sixty pounds. No sales of CORN reported. OATS—44c.@46c. WHISKY—Sales of 47 bbls. State Prison at 21c., cash. The water is rapidly receding, and the piers will, doubtless, be in a condition for business to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR active. Sales of 2,600 bbls. at $4. WHEAT active at 68½c. CORN dull at 48c. *Shipments to Buffalo*—117,000 bushels Wheat. To Oswego, none. *Receipts*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR is steady. Sales to-day at $4 50@$4 75 for common to extra. WHEAT is scarce and in good demand; sales to-day, 17,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 87½c.@88c. CORN is lower; sales of 10,000 bushels, at 58c. Freights dull and unchanged. *Lake Imports to-day*—14,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports to-day*—3,400 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, and 3,160 bushels Rye.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 500 bales at 12½c. for good Middling.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The sales of COTTON to-day add up 120 bales at 11¾c.@12c. for Middling.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

COTTON market quiet; sales to-day, 100 bales. We quote Middling at 11¾c.@12c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 3,000 bales, at [illegible]

[illegible] 9½c.@10c. for Middling. The *Persia's* news had no effect. Receipts to-day—2,500 bales. SUGAR is lower; fair to prime, [illegible]. WHISKY 17c. Exchange on London [illegible]; on New-York, [illegible] discount.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday.—First Board.*—$1,000 City 6s, 79; $600 do. New, 89; $500 Union Canal 6s, 23½; $3,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 63; $3,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 46¼; 100 Reading Railroad, 14½; 150 do., 14½; 50 do., 14½; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38; 5 Norristown Railroad, [illegible].

Closing Prices.—Phila. 6s, [illegible]; Phila. R. R. [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, new, [illegible]; Pennsylvania [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading R. R. Bonds, [illegible]; Reading R. R. Mtg. 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania R. R. [illegible]; Morris Canal [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 1st Mtg. [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira 2d Mtg. [illegible]; Long Island, [illegible]; Vicksburg, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union [illegible]; New-Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, [illegible].

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave.	For.	Day.
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
North Star	New-York	Bremen	[illegible]
Edinburgh	New-York	Glasgow	[illegible]
Hermann	New-York	Bremen	[illegible]
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave.	For.	Day.
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Arago	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	[illegible]
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Name.	Leave.	For.	Day.
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	[illegible]
Granada	New-York	Havana, &c.	[illegible]
Quaker City	New-York	Havana, &c.	[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Asia, for Liverpool—[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Walter Powell, [illegible] ... Miss Caroline Rowe.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Miss [illegible], C. F. Hanckel, Richard Hobson, Rev. O. S. Harris and lady, H. A. Heyer and servant, [illegible] Russian Consul at New-Orleans, [illegible] ... Carson, and 120 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Petersburg, Norfolk and Richmond—Albert [illegible] ... and 86 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Persia, from Liverpool—Mrs. Morris [illegible], J. S. Fescher, Miss Chaffrais, Miss Green, Mr. Fisher and lady, Misses Power, two Misses Neill, [illegible] ... S. Miller, and 26 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6 26 | Sun sets.....5 02 | Moon sets.....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 32 | Gov. Island. 3 17 | Hell Gate.....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffry, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Thalatta, Stinson, New-Orleans, [illegible] Co.; E. Stewart, Turner, Mobile, J. W. Balance; Orestes, Pike, Lisbon, J. B. Sardy.

Bark Matilda, Harris, Falmouth and a market, Funch & Meincke.

Brig Kate Foster, Billings, St. Jago, Albert Hess.

Schooners Volant, Coombs, Jacksonville, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Louise, Newcomb, Franklin, [illegible]; [illegible] Douglas, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; [illegible] Kendall, Bangor, Harriman & Co.; [illegible], Galveston, G. A. Ferris; Statesman, [illegible] andria, Merrill & Abbott; [illegible] ville, C. H. Pierson.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, Philadelphia and New-York Navigation Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. [illegible] ... The Persia arrived at Sandy Hook at [illegible].

[illegible] steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. In Savannah River passed bark Harvest, bound in.

Ship Sparkling Wave, (of Boston,) Saunders, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse. and 26 passengers to Fogg Bros. & Co. Experienced very heavy weather the entire passage, had decks swept, lost boats, &c.

Ship Wm. Nelson, Cheever, Havre 40 ds., with mdse. and 366 passengers to Wm. Whitlock.

Bark Lamplighter, (of Boston,) Payne, Malaga Sept. 25, Gibraltar 29th, with fruit to Howes & Co. Sld. from Gibraltar in co. with ship Julia G. Tyler, from Leghorn for New-York, and brig Grace Worthington, from Malaga for New-York.

Brig Arcuetta, (Br.,) June, Malaga Sept. 16, passed Gibraltar 17th, with fruit to McCall & Frith. Oct. 22, lat. [illegible], lon. 71 55, spoke brig Caroline E. White, of and from Boston for Port-au-Prince, 42 ds. out, short of provisions; supplied her with bread.

Brig Daniel Webster, (of Islesboro',) Williams, Malaga Sept. 21, and Gibraltar 24th, with fruit to G. H. Bulley. Has had violent winds from the westward, lost and split sails.

Brig Belle Poule, Joy, Pictou 8 ds., with coal.

Schr. Chronometer, Pearson, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Brazil, Hawes, Hallowell, via New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rio Grande, Allen, Marblehead, with fish to R. W. Ropes.

Schr. James Freeman, Allen, Marblehead, with fish to R. W. Ropes.

Schr. Eudora Imogene, Allen, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New Haven, with mdse. to E. H. Hemmingway.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crosby, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Carroll, Dickinson, Bridgeport, for Norfolk.

Schr. Clinton, Waldron, Fall River, for Port Ewen.

Schr. T. B. Hodgeman, Prince, New-London.

Schr. J. T. R. Watson, Dibble, Hartford.

Schr. Jane, Higgins, Westerly.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Bacon, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Clark, East Haddam.

Schr. Mountain Home, Bond, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maria, Cook, Calais 14 ds., lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. John W. Bell, Dayton, Albany, for Providence.

Sloop Aurora, Appleby, Norwich.

Sloop Mary Emma, Hallock, Branford, for Providence.

Sloop Martha Amanda, Smith, Albany, for Roslyn.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, 15 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia 24 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

WIND—At sunrise, N.; meridian, do., and light; sunset, N. N. W., and light.

Sailed.

Steamships Asia, Lott, Liverpool; James Adger, Turner, Charleston; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c. Ships Dreadnaught, Samuels, Liverpool; John J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool; Memphis, Davis, New-Orleans, (and was anchored at the S. W. Spit;) Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool.

Memoranda.

The steamship Northern Light, of the California line, previously reported ashore near New-Providence, is now on the large Balance Dock for repairs. She will have a portion of new keel aft, be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The ship Nestorian, 1,000 tons, is on the small Balance Dock, for examination.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 27—A steaming and wrecking boat have been sent to the brig Standard, ashore at Old Mackinac, and her cargo will be brought forward probably without loss other than the salvage.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 26, 30 miles E. of Gibraltar, bark Starlight, from Boston, bound E.

Oct. 15, lat. 42, lon. 61 15, schr. Fawn, from Malaga for Boston.